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✦ SKIZZEN LEBENDER SPRACHEN ✦

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RICHD. J. LLOYD  
NORTHERN ENGLISH

B. G. TEUBNER  IN LEIPZIG

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Den Zweck dieses Werkchens habe ich auf dem Titel anzudeuten gesucht. Für die Verwendung in unseren öffentlichen Schulen käme dieses erste eigentliche Lesebuch in Lautschrift, wie ich weiß, zu früh. Eher wird man sich im Ausland zu einem solchen Wagnis entschließen. Vor allem hoffe ich auf den Einzelgebrauch, im In- und Ausland, und zwar von seiten der Lehrer.

Natürlich nur solcher, die mit mir glauben, daß die Vielheit der Mundarten einer Einheit, wie der Schrift, so auch der Redesprache nicht im Wege steht. Das Aussprache-Vorbild ist, wie bekannt, durch die Bühne im ganzen gegeben. Eine ausgleichende Regelung ihrer Sprechweise durch eine aus Bühnenleitern und Sprachforschern bestehende Kommission liegt seit kurzem gedruckt vor: Deutsche Bühnenaussprache. Ergebnisse der Beratungen.... Im Auftrage der Kommission herausgegeben von Theodor Siebs. Berlin, Köln und Leipzig, Albert Ahn. 1898. Diese Ergebnisse treffen wesentlich zusammen mit dem, was ich seit Jahren empfohlen habe. Ich lege sie daher in diesem Buche zu Grunde. Wegen der geringfügigen Ausnahmen ist in den „Erläuterungen“ das Nötige gesagt.

Die Lautschrift ist (abgesehen von *ø* statt *œ*) diejenige der *Association Phonétique Internationale*. Der Text bietet durchweg die vollen Formen (z. B. *der* = *der*, *dēs* = *des*, aber nicht etwa *ra:be*: = *Rabe*, *kindes* = *Kindes*, sondern *ra:bə*, *kindəs*) der Vortrags- und Lesesprache, von denen im ersten Leseunterricht meines Erachtens auszugehen ist. Die mittleren und schwachen

Formen (z. B. **der, dər; dəs**) der flüchtigeren Rede sind jedesmal in einer Anmerkung unter dem Text zu finden. Über Einzelfragen vergleiche man wieder die „Erläuterungen“, in die auch methodische Ratschläge verwiesen sind. — Der zweite Teil dieses Lesebuchs wird in der Lautschrift des Textes der vorgeschrittenen Lesefertigkeit Rechnung tragen.

Bei der Auswahl des Stoffes habe ich die sei es unmittelbare, sei es mittelbare Verwendung im Unterricht im Auge behalten und daher die verbreitetsten Lesebücher in erster Linie als Quellen benutzt. Genauere Auskunft giebt hierüber das Verzeichnis des „Inhalts“ und dasjenige der „Quellen“. Meistens kehrt dasselbe Stück in vielen Lesebüchern wieder.

Marburg.

W. V.

Früher erschien:

**Schumann, Paul**, französische Lautlehre für Mitteldeutsche, insbesondere für Sachsen. Ein Hilfsbuch für den Unterricht in der französischen Aussprache. Zweite Auflage. [IV u. 42 S.] gr. 8. 1896. geh. M. 1.—

Herr Prof. Dr. Sievers schrieb dem Verfasser:

Sie haben mit dem Werkchen den **allein richtigen Weg** eingeschlagen, der zu praktischen Resultaten führen kann . . . . Aller Aussprachunterricht muß eben mit vollem Bewußtsein an die natürliche Mundart des Schülers anknüpfen.

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# SKIZZEN LEBENDER SPRACHEN

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON **WILHELM VIETOR**

1. NORDENGLISCH

---

## NORTHERN ENGLISH

PHONETICS · GRAMMAR · TEXTS

BY

**RICHD. J. LLOYD, M. A., D. LIT., F. R. S. E.**

HON. READER IN PHONETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LIVERPOOL



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ALLE RECHTE,  
EINSCHLIESSLICH DES ÜBERSETZUNGSRECHTS, VORBEHALTEN.

## PREFACE.

---

The English represented in this book is primarily my own: in a wider sense it is that employed by educated people, born and bred in Northern England, between the latitudes of Birmingham and Durham. The affinities of native speech in that large area are such as to constitute the inhabitants one speaking community, as contrasted with the Southern community, round London, the metropolitan community, in London, the Western community, centring at Bristol, and the Northumbrian community, at Newcastle. Historically, of course, Northern English, like all other educated English, is London English: but it is London English of two or three generations ago. Since then it has displayed a remarkable stability, and has exerted a powerful conservative influence upon the national speech. Herein it offers a most marked contrast to metropolitan English, which lends itself ceaselessly to fresh innovations. Its affinities with nearly all English spoken outside of England are, for like reasons, closer than those of the South. It is still premature to set up any average world-wide standard. The most that can be done is to register the most important local standards faithfully. I have therefore attempted no compromises; and I make no apologies for putting before the world in phonetic transcription the English of Gladstone and Bright.

A few small misprints have escaped attention, but they are such as the reader, if he remarks them, will readily correct. One omission, however, I must beg him to remedy, by adding to 188, p. 46, the words,

“and some verbs, originally dental, have undergone an identical vowel-change in both, with the same result.”

R. J. LLOYD.

LIVERPOOL, 1899.

## VORWORT DES HERAUSGEBERS.

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Das vorliegende Bändchen eröffnet eine Reihe von „Skizzen lebender Sprachen“, denen Sweets klassisches „Elementarbuch des gesprochenen Englisch“, d. h. Londonisch, im großen und ganzen als Muster dient. Darstellungen des schottischen, irischen und amerikanischen Englisch sollen später folgen. Als nächste Bändchen sind in Aussicht genommen:

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Einrichtung und Umfang werden wesentlich die gleichen bleiben wie hier. Je nach Wunsch bedienen sich die Verfasser der deutschen, der englischen oder der französischen Sprache. Die Lautschrift ist die der *Association Phonétique Internationale*.

Marburg a/L., Januar 1899.

W. Vietor.

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# PHONETICS.

---

## THE ALPHABET.

1] Every living language possesses a limited number of spoken sounds, out of which, in varied order, all its locutions are built up, just as its printed discourse is built up of letters. These primary sounds are called its *phones*. It is best to leave out of sight at first the distinction of them into vowels and consonants (107).

2] A logical alphabet has one letter for each phone and one phone for each letter. To study a living language, as such, a logical alphabet is indispensable. The alphabet used here is that of the *Association phonétique internationale*.

3] A phone is most easily defined to a learner in terms of its articulation, *i. e.*, of the actions and positions of the vocal organs by which it is produced (10).

## VOCAL ORGANS AND THEIR POWERS.

4] The lungs, in expiration, provide both the air, which is the medium, and the pressure, which is the generative force, of all vocal sounds. By variation of pressure the lungs produce also all differences of *stress*, whether as between words, or groups of words, in a sentence, or between syllables in a word, or between phones in a syllable, or between successive parts of one phone.



Inspiration too, divides all speech, compulsorily, into *breath-groups*.

- 5] The larynx, carrying the vocal bands, has three distinct states: (1) the glottis (the space between the edges of the bands) may be wide *open*, letting the breath pass without audible friction; (2) the bands may be closed, edge to edge, so that the expired air sets them *vibrating*: this creates *tone*; or (3) the bands may be firmly closed and motionless, whilst the air hisses out through a very small hole, left at one end between them: this creates *whisper*.

6] Plosive action of the glottis, *glottal catch*, so common before initial vowels in German, does not occur in English, and is to be avoided by German learners.

7] The larynx thus contributes to every phone either a tone, or a hiss, or silent breath. Hence, a **first general division of phones** into *toned*, *whispered* and *spirate*.

8] But it is the voice-channel and its mobile parts, the tongue, the lips and the velum (veil of the palate) which convert this tone, or hiss, or silent expiration into a phone.

9] The *voice-channel* is the passage extending from the larynx to the external air. Its shape can be changed in numberless ways by movements of the tongue, lips, velum (with uvula), and jaws.

10] The voice-channel consists usually of the pharynx and the mouth: but the velum has the power to transfer the exit of the channel wholly or partly to the nose, producing *nasal* or *nasalised* phones respectively.

11] Every phone is definitely associated with a certain shape or posture of the voice-channel, which is called the *configuration* of that phone.

**12]** Every such complex cavity has several resonances, whose mutual relation is constant so long as the shape of the whole configuration is constant.

**13]** The ear, recognising the composition of these complex resonances, can infer the kind of configuration and articulation from which they sprang.

**14]** This and similar facts (19) are our justification for studying the sounds called phones principally through their articulations.

**15]** **Second general division of phones:** All phones are either *continuant*, or *gliding*. A *continuant* phone is capable of retaining the same configuration, and therefore the same resonances, during its whole duration.

**16]** A *gliding* phone, *e. g.*, a plosive like **t**, a trill like **r**, a hiant like **w**, or a diphthong like **oi**, is characterised by a series of rapid changes in configuration and resonance. In these cases no single configuration fully represents the phone, though most of them begin, or end, or culminate in some characteristic position, which is called, more loosely, its configuration. A diphthong, of course, has two of these. For subdivisions see 22, 111.

**17]** **Third general division of phones:** All phones are either *impeded* or *unimpeded*. An *unimpeded* phone possesses a configuration in which there is room for all the air received from the larynx to pass out, without exciting any fresh friction.

**18]** These *unimpeded* phones simply arouse and acquire, in passing through a given configuration, the characteristic resonance of that configuration, and graft it upon the simple tone or hiss received from the larynx. They are, as a class, much more sonorous than *impeded* phones, and are therefore chiefly used as vowels (107).

19] An *impeded* phone is so called because the exit of air is more or less impeded by the configuration. New noises then arise at the points of greatest constriction, and these in their turn arouse resonances in the cavities anterior and posterior to the constriction. These all combine with the tone, hiss, or breath, received from the larynx, to create the final character of the phone. Impeded phones, being the less sonorous, are commonly used as consonants (107).

### IMPEDED PHONES.

20] Impeded phones may be further classified according to the nature of the impediment. This impediment may be such as to set up either a single (or double) percussion, or a several times repeated percussion, or a friction: that is, to create a *plosive*, a *trilled* or a *fricative* phone. Plosives and trills are always gliding, but a fricative may be either gliding or continuant (15).

21] A continuant spirate fricative may be either *tense* like *s*, or *lax* like *h*. The difference between a tense and a lax fricative position is that the one does, and the other does not, impede an ordinary flow of breath. It is only by an unusual expulsion of breath that the lax spirate fricative becomes audible. It may therefore also be called *aspirate*. The same observation applies partly of course, to the gliding spirate fricative.

22] Every gliding fricative, such as English *j*, or untrilled *r*, or *hw*, may be either appetent (= lax to tense), or hiant (tense to lax), or appetent first and hiant afterwards. Nasals will be seen to belong often to this last class (31-4).

23] Plosives can also be made tense or lax. The sounds which do duty for *b*, *d*, *g*, in Saxon German are really

**lax p, t, k.** But they do not exist in English, and should be carefully avoided by those to whom they are habitual in their own language.

**24]** In toned and whispered phones "tense" articulation is never so tense as in spirates. The closed glottis diminishes the flow of the breath. If therefore the closure of **b, d, g,** or **v, z, j,** were made as forcible as that of **p, t, k,** or **f, s, x** (= German *ch* in *ach*), the resistance would be too great to be promptly overcome by the outgoing breath.

**25]** Hence in English, as in German, the distinction of tense and lax is only found in spirates.

**26]** Plosives are distinguished into *applosive* (sometimes awkwardly called *implosive*), *explosive* and *biplosive*. Applosion is a percussive shutting-off of the breath: explosion, a percussive release of it. Biplosion = applosion plus explosion. In Eng. *October* (**ɔkto:bɪ**) the first consonant is applosive, the second explosive, the third biplosive. It is a rule in English that whenever two plosives come together, the first is applosive and the second explosive.

**27]** An explosive phone glides rapidly from percussion through tense and lax fricative positions to join the next phone: an applosive phone does just the reverse: a biplosive phone does both in succession.

**28]** But every auditory sensation has a certain duration: and these glides are usually so rapid that all their elements overlap, and are largely simultaneous in and to the ear. Thus it is that the ear accepts an applosive or explosive, or biplosive **p, t, k, b, d, g,** and an appetent, or hiant, or appetent-hiant **w, j** or **r,** as practically always the same phone.

**29]** In a biplosive phone there is really a silence between the applosion and the explosion. But, for the reason just stated, there is no silence to the ear. The silence is subsensible.

**30]** And as soon as the silence is made long enough to become sensible, there is no longer one phone, but two, the first applosive, and the second explosive. Compare *satrap* (**satrap**) and *rat-trap* (**rattrap**).

**31]** The complete (22) *nasal* possesses an oral on-glide, or off-glide, or both. These are identical, so far as they go, with those of the gliding fricative or the plosive (27) of the same series (36), *e. g.*, the glides of **m** follow the same lines as those of **w** and **b**.

**32]** Organically in fact the closure of **m**, **n**, **ŋ**, is exactly that of **b**, **d**, **g**; but before the plosive, or even the tense fricative, position is reached, the nose is thrown open, and the breath escapes through that channel, without plosion or further friction, but with marked nasal resonance.

**33]** Thus a nasal may be either appetent, or hiant, or appetent-hiant in its oral glides, just like the corresponding plosive or gliding fricative, but it differs from them in the held, or strictly nasal, portion (22).

**34]** This held portion is *not impeded*. The breath can always pass through the two nostrils without friction. Hence arises a sonorousness in nasals, which enables all of them to be sometimes employed in colloquial English as vowels; *e. g.*, *open*, **o:pm**; *bitten*, **bitn**; *blacken*, **blakŋ**; where **m**, **n**, **ŋ** are all syllabic (105).

**35]** In a trill the impeding organ (in English always the tongue) vibrates to the breath, so as to produce intermittent stoppage. A single repetition of stoppage is enough to produce the sensation of trill. English rarely goes further than that. Avoid uvular trill, or any uvular sound, in English.

**36]** The modes of impediment familiar to English are

BILABIAL:	Lip to lip.	p	b
DENTILABIAL:	Lower lip to upper teeth.	f	v
DENTAL and ALVEOLAR:	Point and blade of tongue to upper teeth.	θ	ð
	Fore-blade to fore-gums.	s	z
	After-blade to after-gums.	ʃ	ʒ
	Point of tongue to gums.	t	[d, n, l, r, ɹ]
PALATAL:	Front of dorsum to hard palate.		j
VELAR:	Back " " " soft "	k	g, ŋ
LABIO-VELAR:	Lip to lip, and back of dorsum		
	to hard palate, simultaneously.	ʍ	w
ASPIRATE:	In various places.		h

**37]** In the second column, *i. e.*, to the right of the black line, each symbol has two distinct values, toned, or whispered. But in English, as in German, the difference between tone and whisper is never significant, *i. e.*, it never affects meaning. The whispered phone can be distinguished by italics, when necessary.

**38]** But the symbols of the first column must never be italicised. A spirate phone can never be rightly said to be whispered, even in whispered speech. For its sound remains absolutely *unchanged*: and in fact, if we were to talk about a whispered **p**, **f**, &c., we should simply combine a noun which implies a glottis wide open with an adjective which implies a glottis nearly shut.

**39]** Theoretically each one of the above indicated constrictions may give rise to impediments of at least five different kinds—tense fricative, lax fricative, gliding fricative, plosive, and nasal. Only one, two, or three, out of each possible five, are actually to be found in our list. Yet the missing members have mostly a real existence in language somewhere.



## LABIAL SERIES.

**40]** English, like most other languages, creates its labial phones by two different closures, viz: its plosives and nasal, **p, b, m**, by lip-to-lip (bilabial) closure: its fricatives **f, v**, by lip-to-teeth (dentilabial) closure. The former position lends itself best to vigorous plosion: the latter to vigorous friction.

**41]** **f, v**. It is best to begin in every series from the fricatives: **f** is here the tense spirate fricative: **v** is the continuant toned (or whispered) fricative. Both are dentilabial: therefore avoid the bi-labial **v** sound, so often given to German *w*. The latter tends also to become hiant; but English *v* is well held.

**42]** Note that in a labial phone the impediment must be at the lips only. The tongue must be kept low enough to allow such a passage for the breath as will not be itself frictional, though of course it will resound, like a pipe, to the friction and percussion at the lips. If the tongue is moved up into a frictional position, **f, v** become **θ, ð**, in spite of lip-closure.

**43]** **p, b**. Eng. **b** must be toned (or whispered) (23): **p** must not be audibly aspirated. Remember however that in every exploded spirate, aspiration is always present in some degree. The percussion of **p** is followed by a rapid glide through the tense fricative **f** (bilabial **f**) to the lax fricative (or aspirate) **h<sup>f</sup>** (21). It is this alone which distinguishes it plainly from the percussion of **t** or **k**. This **h<sup>f</sup>** always, and of necessity, follows an exploded **p**. Whether it is separately sensible or not depends on its duration. In English an easily audible aspiration, such as is quite common in German, is always to be avoided.

44] **m** is also bilabial. There is a nasal spirate **ɱ**, without oral glides, which occurs in the common interjection **ɱm** or **ɱm ɱm** (*h'm; h'm, h'm*). It is of course inaudible without forced breath (32) and belongs really to the aspirates (21). Note how very little **ɱ**, **ɱ**, and **ɱ** differ to the ear: and also **m**, **n**, **ɱ** themselves, when deprived of their glides.

#### DENTAL AND ALVEOLAR SERIES.

45] This series is the richest of all—in English even more so than elsewhere. Formed by the most mobile portion of the tongue, with liberty to create an anterior as well as a posterior cavity, its phones, both possible and actual, are far more varied than the labial. Note in our table (36) the overwhelming importance in English of the group formed with the tongue-tip (*corona*). They are hence called *coronal*.

46] **θ**, **ð**, as in English *thin* (**θin**) and *then* (**ðɛn**), are the fricatives most nearly adjacent to **f** and **v**. Like them, they are both continuants: **θ** = tense spirate: **ð** = toned (or whispered). Like them too, they have no external cavity, and therefore no external resonance. They open straight into the outer air.

47] They differ essentially from **f**, **v**, in the oral tube, which converges (cp. 42) rapidly, and becomes strongly frictional near the outlet. The pupil will in the first instance acquire this friction best by putting the tongue-tip between the closed teeth. He should then try to continue the sound while withdrawing the tongue-tip just inside the teeth. This is the English position.

48] **s**, **z**, are a similar pair of continuant fricatives: **s** = tense spirate = Ger. *ss*: **z** = toned (or whispered), = Ger. *s* between vowels.

**49]** In these phones the tongue-tip retires 4 or 5 millimetres from the upper teeth, and the inner tube, still sharply convergent, terminates there, against the outer slope of the alveolars. This leaves a small intra-dental cavity of very high, shrill resonance, in front of the inner tube. The phone attains special power when the resonances of the inner tube and outer cavity are so adjusted as to reinforce each other.

**50]** **ʃ**, **ʒ**, as in English *passion* (**paʃan**), *vision* (**viʒan**), are another such pair: **ʃ** = tense spirate fricative: **ʒ** = toned (or whispered) continuant fricative.

**51]** In these two phones the tongue-tip is drawn back 4 or 5 mm. further than in **s**, **z**: so that the constriction is shifted to the inner slope of the alveolars. The adjustment is very like that of **s**, **z**, save that it is everywhere on a larger scale. The fore-cavity is of course larger: a larger part of the tongue-blade comes into play in forming the inner orifice: and it is probable that the velum is so arranged as to carry the inner tube further back. The same kind of adjustment of resonances appears here as in **s**, **z**; but at a pitch about 9 semitones deeper. There is also an additional friction in **s**, **z**, against the tips of the lower teeth.

**52]** The gap in resonance between **s**, **z**, and **ʃ**, **ʒ**, is probably due to the organic facility of forming a definite tube, (a) as long as the hard palate, (b) as long as palate and velum combined. In Eng. **ʃ** the lips are passive. Do not round them or protrude them, as often in German *sch*.

**53]** **ɹ**, **ɻ** are a fourth pair of dental fricatives. Unlike the other three, they are not continuant, but gliding, and can be either hiant, or appetent-hiant, or appetent (22). They are commonly known as untrilled **r**, and are here denoted by the inversion of that symbol. The toned (or

whispered) **ɹ** is very common in English (57): the spirate **ɹ** only arises incidentally and involuntarily after **p**, **t**, **k**, *e. g.*, in *tried* (**tɹaid**), if the **t** is aspirated, the aspiration partly covers the **ɹ**, and converts it into **ɹ̥**. Hence Sweet's observation that to a foreign ear, Eng. *tried* (**tɹaid**) sometimes sounds like *chide* (**tʃaid**): which reposes of course on a certain resemblance between **ɹ** and **ʃ**. For although, in a gliding phone, there cannot be the adjusted duplicate sibilance of continuant **ʃ** (50), there is in **ɹ** a fugitive sibilance of the same character. After vowels the true **ɹ** of American and S. W. English is often relaxed in N. Eng. so as to be no longer really impeded: it is vocalic rather than consonantal, and is here written **Ṙ** (103. 113). In other cases this postvocalic **ɹ** survives only in N. Eng. as a modification of the previous vowel (100).

**54]** **t**, **d**, in Eng. are normally *coronal*, and rank as closures of **ɹ̥**, **ɹ**, rather than of **θ**, **ð**; or **s**, **z**; or **ʃ**, **ʒ**. These latter are all formed with the aid of the blade, which is part of the upper surface or *dorsum* of the tongue. Hence their closure creates varieties of **t**, **d**, called *dorsal*, which are not normally English.

**55]** Nevertheless these and other varieties arise in Eng. involuntarily, through combinations; *e. g.*, in *fifth* (**fiftθ**), *fits* (**fɪts**), *pitch* (**pɪtʃ**) the **t** explodes dorsally, into **θ**, **s**, **ʃ**; whilst in *bitten* (**bitn**), *bottle* (**bɒtl**), *tune* (**tju:n**), it explodes (43) primarily into a **ŋ** (58), **ɹ̥** (60), or **ç** (63) glide. But these varieties come of themselves, and scarcely need special study.

**56]** Therefore cultivate coronal **t**, **d**; do not aspirate **t**: and see that **d** is always toned (or whispered).

**57]** **r** is the toned (or whispered) trill (35) of this important coronal group (36),—a kind of rapidly repeated **d**.

In conversation it has largely given place to **ɹ** (53). But in forcible speech it reappears in all prevocalic positions.

**58]** **n** is the toned (or whispered) nasal phone (31-34) of the coronal group. Compare **m** (44). The spirant **ɲ** arises sometimes as a connective glide, like **ɹ**. Compare 53 and 55. And the syllable **ɲm** occurs interjectionally, singly or repeated, like **mm** (44).

**59]** **l** is the toned (or whispered) lateral phone of the same coronal-alveolar group. A *lateral* phone is one articulated with a lateral exit,—medial exit being at the same time blocked by the tongue. This exit may be bilateral, or unilateral, right-sided or left-sided, without materially altering the quality of the phone.

**60]** **l** is not really an impeded phone. Hence its occasional employment as vowel, *e. g.*, in *bottle* = **bɒtl**, &c. Its configuration is sufficiently unconstricted to allow the breath to pass at ordinary speed without audible friction. If turned into a spirant, (**l̥**) it is not strongly audible, even with forced breath.

**61]** Hence the configuration of **l̥** in actual speech is always unilateral, and often compressed too, to increase friction. This **l̥** is not a normal English sound: but it occurs in Welsh place-names, such as *Llandaff* (**l̥lan'daf**), and arises as a glide under the same circumstances as **ɹ** (53).

**62]** The resonance which most strongly characterises any lateral phone is that of the short crooked tube which descends sideways off the dorsum, runs along between the teeth, and finally issues under the tongue and between the lips into the outer air. Its shape and resonance vary so as to produce several types of lateral phone; but Eng. **l** is sufficiently defined by the fact that its contact is coronal-alveolar, *i. e.*, tongue-tip to upper gums.

PALATAL SERIES.

**63]** **j** (= Eng. **y** in *yield*) is the only phone of this series which has an acknowledged place in English. There is the lax fricative **h<sup>c</sup>** in such words as *he* (**h<sup>c</sup>i:**), compressed sometimes to actual **ç** in words like *hue* (**çju:**): but these are combinatory phenomena. Vigorous habits of coronal articulation doubtless tend to banish palatal phones from English.

**64]** English **j** is essentially a gliding phone,—hiant, or appetent, or appetent-hiant (22). Note again the indifference (28) with which the ear accepts all these as **j**. Note also how small a portion of the whole possible glide suffices to give to the ear the impression of the whole phone. Note even, in words like *seeing*, *create*, *laïc*, *hygiene* (**si:[j]iŋ**, **kri:[j]’e:t**, **le:i[j]ik**, **haidzi[j]i:n**), that there is a **j** impression subjectively created by glides which are hardly true (impeded) **j**-glides at all, but simply lead to or from the true **j**-glides.

**65]** This shews how essentially gliding is English **j**. Therefore avoid the continuant German **j̣**.

VELAR SERIES.

**66]** The English velar series has no recognised fricative, but its **k** may be defined to German readers as the closure of the *ach-laut*, of Ger. *ch*; never of the *ich-laut*. That is to say, it is always velar, never palatal, even when adjacent to palatal phones, such as **j**, **i**, **e**, **ɛ**, **a** (63. 85-90). The lax fricative **h<sup>x</sup>** is developed involuntarily in certain combinations (70).

**67]** **k**, **g**: **g**, in our rationalised alphabet, is always the same sound, always plosive, always toned (or whispered), as in *go*. Therefore avoid both the German and the



English fricative pronunciations of that symbol, and the German toneless pronunciation: **k** must not be aspirated (43).

68] **ŋ** is the toned (or whispered) nasal (31) of this series. It has precisely the same oral closure as **k** and **g**; and is identical with final *ng* in German, when free from any plosive *k*-ending. The spirate **ɲ** exists precisely to the same extent as **ɱ** (44) and **ɳ** (58). Words ending in *ng*, and all their derivatives, make *ng* = **ŋ**. Elsewhere it is **ŋg** or **ndʒ**: e. g., **siŋl̩**, but **fiŋgl̩**, **twindʒiŋ**.

69] The configuration of **ɲ** or **ŋ** differs little from that of quiet nasal breathing. During such breathing it only needs forced breath to create the one, and a closed larynx to create the other. Hence these two phones are the basis of several primitive interjections. The *groan* is a long **ŋ**: the *grunt* and *snort* are compounded of **ŋ** and **ɲ**.

#### LABIO-VELAR SERIES.

70] **ɱ**, **w**, are the only two members of this series in English. Like **ɹ** (53) and **j** (63) they are essentially gliding. **ɱ** is also written **hw**. It is not, however, a double phone, but the spirate corresponding to the toned (or whispered) **w**. In normal **ɱ** the labial and velar frictions are equally heard,—neither the latter overpowering, as often in Scotch, nor the former, as sometimes in Irish, pronunciation. A subjective **w** may be observed in **su:[w]iŋ**, **go:[w]iŋ**, just like the subjective **j** (64), and the subjective **ɹ** (101).

#### ASPIRATES.

71] **h** is the only aspirate sign in English and the only one which need here be used. There exists of course,

strictly speaking (21), a lax fricative corresponding to each tense fricative: but they do not differ strongly to the ear, and their several occurrence is usually dictated by neighbouring phones, without special volition on the part of the speaker: *e. g.*, after **p**, **t**, **k**, when aspirated, we get **h<sup>f</sup>**, **h<sup>ɬ</sup>**, **h<sup>x</sup>**: before **a**, **ɛ**, **e**, **i** or **j**, we get **h<sup>ɐ</sup>**: before **ʌ**, **ɔ**, **o**, **u**, we get **h<sup>x</sup>**. Sweet notices that sometimes in lax pronunciation *I think* resembles *I hink*: this is **h<sup>ɐ</sup>**.

### UNIMPEDED PHONES (VOWELS).

**72]** An unimpeded phone may be toned or whispered, never spirate (7). See definition 17-18. Note that **l** (60), and the held part of **m**, **n**, **ŋ** (34) are unimpeded: though **l̥**, **m̥**, **ŋ̥** are not. Note however that though in the former four the breath remains unimpeded, the sound does not. Of all unimpeded phones these have the smallest exit and the least sonority.

**73]** Other unimpeded phones have greater exit, and are therefore more sonorous, but in various degrees. They are divided, according to degree of exit, into four classes, *close*, *half-close*, *half-open*, and *open*. The adoption of four gradations is not arbitrary, but is based upon the recognition, by the ear, of two series, each containing four preeminently distinct types of sound. The Vowels closely representing these eight types are called *primary*; and they are the only primary vowels in English (74).

**74]** These two series are called the *palatal* (**i**, **e**, **ɛ**, **a**), and the *labio-velar* (**u**, **o**, **ɔ**, **ʌ**), because the configurations of the former are narrowest opposite the hard palate, whilst the latter have *two* relatively narrow places, the one at the lips and the other opposite the velum. Note the total absence of the labio-palatal series, represented German by *ü* and *ö*. Therefore never use Ger. *ö* for English obscure vowels (77).

75] Primary vowels occur normally in long stressed positions. Length and stress are well-marked in English, as in German. So are shortness and want of stress: and they both tend to hinder the precise articulation of a primary vowel.

76] Hence a class of *secondary* vowels, which have become normal in English in such positions. A vowel is called secondary so long as it bears any distinct resemblance in sound to its primary. Such vowels are sometimes called *wide*, on supposed physiological grounds.

77] But when an articulation departs still further from any primary type, it produces a vowel which is *obscure*. Vowels of this third class vary much in position, yet resemble each other much more closely in sound than they resemble any primary. Hence four symbols practically suffice:  $\theta$ ,  $\text{ʋ}$  for obscure palatal (or front) vowel;  $\text{ɒ}$  for obscure velar (or back) vowels; and  $\text{ʌ}$  for one with no special constriction (= Sweet's "unmodified voice"). The difference between  $\theta$  and  $\text{ʋ}$  is that the one is the obscuration of  $\text{i}$ ,  $\text{e}$ ; and the other, of  $\text{ɛ}$ ,  $\text{a}$ .

78] Northern English possesses a fourth class of vowels, called *coronal*, because articulated by lifting the tongue-tip (*corona*) and presenting it to the alveolars, as in  $\text{ɹ}$ , but never close enough to create friction (100-3).

79] In the accompanying table the sign : stands for length. Vowels not so marked are short. Note that three of the eight chief vowel types are always long, when stressed, and one other is always short. In these cases fully stressed examples of the contrast between primary and secondary cannot be given. Half-stressed examples are given in two cases; but half-stressed vowels are unsteady both in length and quality (137). The terms *half-long* and *over-long* may sometimes be needed to express finer distinctions of length.

80] VOWEL POSITIONS IN ENGLISH.

Primary and Secondary			Obscure			Primary and Secondary		
Palatal			Palatal	Neutral	Velar	Labio-velar		
Close pr.	feet	i:				u:	pool	Close pr.
" sec.	fit	i				ʊ	pull	" sec.
Half-cl. pr.	gate	e:				o:	pole	Half-cl. pr.
" " sec.	propagate	e				ɔ	window	" " sec.
Half-op. pr.	dairy	ɛ:				ɔ:	law	Half-op. pr.
" " sec.	bed	ɛ				ə	lot	" " sec.
Open pr.	...		wanting			ɑ:	father	Open pr.
" sec.	man		a	wanting			...	" sec.
Coronal, long (when stressed)			bairn ɛ:, burn ɛ:, barn ɑ:, born ɔ:					

Viotor, Skizzen. I.: Lloyd, Nord-Englisch.

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## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY VOWELS.

81] These are best studied in the order *i*, *e*, *ɛ*, *a*, *ɑ*, *ɔ*, *o*, *u*, following the V-shaped line in the diagram. This oblique arrangement is used to remind the student (*a*) that the palatal passage not only grows wider from *i* to *e* and *ɛ*, but also extends further and further back: (*b*) that the labial and velar constrictions not only grow narrower from *a* onwards to *u*, but that the latter constriction also extends further and further, both back and forward.

82] Thus arranged, these vowels are found to be in the order of their greatest similarity, both of articulation and quality. Compare 11-14. We begin at *i* with a short narrow palatal passage leading into a large pharyngeal cavity. In *e*, and again in *ɛ*, the passage grows longer and wider. In *a* and *ɑ* the passage is wider still, save that it is pinched at the velar end,—a little in *a*, and more so in *ɑ*. Then the lips contract successively for *ɔ*, *o*, *u*, and the velar passage contracts and lengthens *pari passu*. Hence *i*, *e*, *ɛ* have been called *tube vowels*: *a* and *ɑ*, *open-cavity* vowels: *ɔ*, *o*, *u*, *close-cavity* vowels, — from the shape thus given to the oral part of the articulation.

83] The vowels marked close and half-close in our table (80) are all articulated with certain degrees of jaw-opening, which admit of but little change. But those of the open and half-open classes are sometimes articulated with much wider jaw-opening than usual. The internal parts are then so re-arranged as still to preserve the due relation of the resonances: for the primary vowels all owe their individuality to the establishment of definite acoustic relations of this kind. Hence another, sometimes useful, division of vowels into *expansible* and *inexpansible*.

84] Northern, like all other, English, is contrasted with both German and French by a love of gentle beginning

and gentle cessation, which finds its chief scope in vowels. It is this tendency which lies at the root of the Southern diphthongs and glides. But in the North it does not go so far.

PALATAL (= FRONT) SERIES.

85] **i** long in North-Eng. is the same as Ger. long *i*. It has neither a fore-glide of secondary **i** nor a necessary after-glide of **j**; though the latter may arise through combinations (64). But it is slightly less close than French **i**. Lip-spreading is exceptional,—rhetorical.

86] **i** short is decidedly secondary. Primary **i** arches the tongue towards the alveolars: this secondary **i** arranges the tongue as parallel as possible to the alveolars and to the hard palate. The vowel appears then to lose some part of its resonance, and with it some part of its primary individuality. But there is no need in N.-Eng. to discriminate also in quality between the stressed and unstressed **i** in *pity*. Final *-y* after consonant is always this secondary **i**.

87] **e** long is not found quite pure in N.-Eng. In articulation it has always a brief off-glide of secondary **i**, best heard before **d**, *e. g.*, in *fade* (**fe:ɪd**). But this glide is so brief that the spirate on-glide of **k**, **t** or **p** is enough to obliterate it; *e. g.*, in *bake*, *cape*, *gate*. These are **be:k**, **ke:p**, **ge:t** to the ear, though the tongue-motion is identical. This glide is weak before any spirate. The vowel is therefore best written **e:ɪ** before toned (and whispered) phones and finally, but **e:** before spirates. The quality of the **e** is that of Ger. long **e**, a little less close than Fr. *é*.

88] In half stressed positions this **e:** or **e:ɪ** is more or less shortened and more or less secondary in quality.



This especially happens to the ending *-ate*. Further obscuration brings it to **ə** and **ʊ**, e. g., **seperət**, vb.: **seperət**, adj., colloq. **seprət**. This same **ə** sometimes stands also for a short stressless printed *e*, especially in the endings **-əd**, **-əz**, **-ədʒ**, **-kət**, but it then never goes over to **ʊ**, e. g., **landəd**, **fɪʒəz**, **kələdʒ**, **mɑ:kət**. But note carefully what **ə** means in this book (77), its articulation not being far from those of **e** and **i**.

**89]** **ɛ** long is only found in N.-Eng. before prevocalic **r**, e. g., **bɛ:riŋ**; **ɛ** short is the normal short printed *e* of *red*, *men*, &c., and departs but little, under stress, from primary **ɛ** (= Ger. long *ä* or Fr. *é*). But stressless **ɛ** rarely keeps this quality unless shielded on one or both sides by combined consonants; e. g., in **'abdʒekt**, **'koment**. It may become **ʊ**, e. g., **eksələnt**, **prɒbləm**; or **ə** (88); or **i**. The last result is favoured when stress sets in on the succeeding consonant, e. g., **pi'tɪʃən**, **di'su:itjʊd** (= *petition*, *desuetude*).

**90]** **a** fully long does not occur in N.-Eng. Short **a** is the vowel of *man*, *cat*, &c., and resembles Fr. *a* in *patte*. It is distinct from S.-Eng. **ǣ** (**æ**). By obscuration it passes into **ʊ** as in *about* (**ʊbaut**). It is often heard half-long in words like *glass*, *chaff*, *cast*, where the South has a long or overlong **a**.

#### LABIO-VELAR (= BACK) SERIES.

**91]** **ɑ** long, as in *father* or in Ger. *fahren*, is rather rare in N.-Eng.: but see 100 and 141. There is no short **ɑ** sound in Eng. Beware therefore of using this German short **ɑ** for Eng. short **a**.

**92]** **ɔ** long as in *law*, or in Fr. *tort*, differs from **ə** short, in *cot*, chiefly by wider jaw-opening and greater sonority (83), but also by a slightly reduced distinctness

of quality. Both are more decidedly half-open than German short *o*. Further obscuration brings *ɔ* to *ɒ*. In N.-Eng. syllables spelled *off*, *oft*, *oss*, *ost* are short: *e. g.*, *dɒf*, *sɒft*, *lɒs*, *kɒst*.

**93]** *o* and *u* are commonly called *rounded* vowels. But there is no literal lip-rounding in ordinary English, nor any protrusion. The same acoustic adjustment is produced, less perfectly, by mere vertical approach. Exceptionally, rounding is cultivated for rhetorical effect.

**94]** *o* long, as in *loan*, resembles *oh* in Ger. *lohn*. But see 93 and 84. It never, in N.-Eng., closes to a *w* position, though a slight subjective *w* arises in certain cases (70). It keeps its quality before *r*, *e. g.*, *glɔːri*, not *glɔːri*; *stɔːi*, not *stɔːɪ*.

**95]** In half-stressed and in final stressless positions rhetorical long *o* loses more or less both in length and clearness, even to the extent of becoming short and secondary, *e. g.*, *wɪndɒz*, *rɒdɒ'dendran*. In other stressless positions it even lapses into short *ɔ*; *e. g.*, *rɔ'bast*, *rɔ'teːʃən*. Stressed short *o* does not exist.

**96]** N.-Eng. long *u* resembles German long *u*. But see 93 and 84. The velar passage is shorter and wider than in Fr. *ou*. For long stressed printed *u* (= *juː* in S.) after *l*, *r*, *s* the North generally maintains the earlier *u*, *e. g.*, *lʊt*, *kruːd*, *suː* (= *lute*, *crude*, *sue*). For printed *oo*, the North often maintains long *u* where the South has shortened it, *e. g.*, *kuːk*, *ruːm*. Also long *u* before *r*, *e. g.*, *ʃuːi*, not *ʃɔːɪ*; *djuːrɪŋ*, not *djɔːrɪŋ*.

**97]** Short *u* closely resembles German short *u*. It is more laxly articulated both at lips and velum than long *u*, and is decidedly secondary in timbre. It stands for stressed *co* in *foot*, *good* etc., and often replaces rhetorical

long **u** in stressless and half-stressed positions, *e. g.*, in **valju**, **repju'te:ʃan**. Obscuration carries **u** to **ɒ** and **ʌ**, but only in vulgar or careless speech. Avoid these sounds even in stressless *to*, *do*, *you*, *would*, *should*, &c.

### OBSCURE VOWELS.

**98]** **ə**, **ɜ**, **ɒ**. Obscure vowels have vague articulations. Not being based upon arithmetically definite relations of resonances, they are at best but feebly distinguished, and shade off into each other by imperceptible degrees. Sounds of the class **ə** result usually from the obscuration of rhetorical stressless **e** or **i**; and of **ɜ** from **a** or **ɛ**; but see 88. 89. So **ɒ**, from **u**, **o**, **ɔ**, **ʌ**. The usual position of **ə** is nearest **e**; of **ɜ**, nearest **ɛ**; and of **ɒ**, nearest **ɔ**.

**99]** **ʌ** is more fixed, because it is the habitual short stressed printed *u* in *but* etc. It also results, in a less fixed form, from the levelling of **ɜ** and **ɒ** by careless speakers. In neither case is it identical with the Southern vowel. That is rather **ɜ**.

### CORONAL VOWELS.

**100]** Coronal vowels are all represented in print by vowel-sign+*r*. But it is only the expansible (83) class of vowels which, from its greater mobility of articulation, is readily capable of coronal development. Hence come the four forms **Ē**, **Ā**, **ǣ**, **ǣ̃**,—all long when fully stressed; but under weaker stress they lose, first in length and then in quality, until all are levelled under short **Ā** (103). For the rest see 113.

**101]** In a coronal vowel, the vowel configuration seems to be shifted backwards, so that its exit is no longer at the lips, but between the tongue-tip and the palate. The

vowel, thus secluded, loses somewhat both in quality and sonority, but the gliding of the tongue towards or from an **ɪ** position gives also a clear simultaneous sensation of **ɪ**, though no fricative position is really reached. Compare the other hiants **j** (64) and **w** (70).

**102]** These coronal symbols are chosen to indicate timbre rather than articulation; *e. g.*, **ā** and **ǣ** indicate sounds which are in the main those of **a** and **ǣ**; but their articulations are not labio-velar, but coronal-velar, with the velar constriction shifted somewhat back from the normal **a** and **ǣ** positions, so as to maintain the same proportionate division of the configuration.

**103]** **ī** occurs also as a short vowel in stressless, and colloquially in half-stressed, syllables. It appears also as a brief second element in the coronal diphthongs (111) arising from inexpandible vowels + *r*. This non-syllabic off-glide may be written **ī**.

### GENERAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH PHONES.

**104]** Note the absence of lip-spreading (85), of rounding and protrusion (52, 93), of prompt beginning and prompt ending (84), of palatal consonants and labio-palatal vowels (63, 74). Note on the other hand the wealth of coronal-alveolar articulations, leading to a habitually retracted, flat, or even up-turned attitude of tongue (45), the tendency to glide (84), the markedness of stress and stresslessness (75), and its consequences (75-77).

### PHONES IN COMBINATION.

#### I. SYLLABLES.

**105]** Speech is a succession of sounds continually rising and falling in sonority. Each single short wave of sonority, one rise and one fall, is a *syllable*.

**106]** Sonority is massiveness of subjective impression, whether tone or noise. Force, *i. e.* stress, always increases sonority, so long as the phone remains the same. But phones differ vastly in inherent sonority. Especially do toned phones excel toneless; open toned phones excel close ones (73); and primary excel obscure (98). Yet relative sonority may be modified, and sometimes even reversed, by proper application of stress, *e. g.*, in **fist**, **fits**, the **s** and **t** are stressed so as to change places in order of sonority. See 107.

**107]** When a syllable consists of one phone, the rise and fall of sonority is created simply by the incession and decline of stress. But when it consists of two or more phones the less sonorous phones must come before or after the most sonorous phone, in order of sonority. The most sonorous phone of a syllable is its *vowel*: the rest are its *consonants*.

**108]** Impeded phones are, as a rule, consonants; unimpeded phones, vowels (19). But the real distinction is that of function. The **s** of hissing, the **ʃ** of hushing are, for the moment, vowels. Cp. 34, 44, 60.

**109]** To assist the rise or fall of sonority a whispered phone is often substituted, partly or wholly, for a toned one; *e. g.*, compare **re:ɪdz** (*raids*) with **re:ɪzd** (*raised*). This is the usual fate of final toned fricatives in English after stops. Other final toned fricatives usually begin with full tone, but sink through whisper to silence: except in imitative words, such as **baz**, **hwiz**. Thus *his* is really **hizz**,—the **z** dropping from tone to whisper.

#### DIPHTHONGS.

**110]** Sometimes the vowel of a syllable is not continuant, but gliding (16); it passes from one type of sound to another. The transition may be slow or quick,

and therefore audible or inaudible. The latter is the Northern characteristic.

111] Diphthongs may be *appetent* or *hiant* (16, 22), i. e., they may glide from a more open to a less open vowel or *vice versa*. Examples of the latter class are the *coronal* diphthongs (103, 113).

112] The appetent diphthongs are **ai**, **oi**, **au**, where each letter has its usual short value (86, 90, 92, 97). Contrast with these the incipient diphthong **eɪ** (87), whose second element is very much shorter than the first.

113] Hiant diphthongs exist only in the coronal **i:ɪ**, **o:ɪ**, **u:ɪ**, where the first element has the quality and nearly the length of **i:**, **o:**, **u:**, but the second element is a short and stressless **ɪ** glide. Thus only do they escape the tendency (arising from the superior sonority of the second element) of all hiant diphthongs, either to split into dissyllables, or to convert the first element into a **j** or **w**. Note the distinction between **lo:ɪ** (*lore*), monosyllable, and **lo:ɪ̃** (= *lower*), with the syllabic **ɪ̃**.

114] Monosyllabic **o:ɪ** does not exist; it always changes to **ɛ:**, e. g., *prayer* = **prɛ:**.

115] Triphthongs arise when **ai**, **oi**, **au** are followed by the same **ɪ** glide, representing printed *r*: and good speakers keep triphthongal *hire*, **haiɪ**, distinct from *higher*, **haiɪ̃**, dissyllable.

116] This **ɪ** glide changes to real **r** when a vowel follows; e. g., **hi:riɪ**, **hairiɪ**, **hair'aut** = *hearing*, *hiring*, *hire out*. Sometimes a slight **ɪ̃** glide still precedes the **r** here, but the absence of it is not a fault.

**117]** Both diphthongs and triphthongs seem to have uncommon power to resist obscuration. Deterioration sets in rather by loss of the weaker element, *e. g.*, **a'do:nt** for *I don't*; **fla:z** for *flowers*, &c.

#### EFFECTS OF CONTACT.

**118]** Refer to 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 85, 87, 89, 94, 96, 100. All these changes are in the direction of *assimilation*: but careless and vulgar speech allows this process freer play and furnishes more striking examples (34, 177, 236).

**119]** Complete elision of a consonant is very rare in N.-Eng. Such a sentence as **ai kə:ŋ go: dʒas so su:n ɛz wɛnzdi** for **ai kə:nt go: dʒast so su:n ɛz wɛdnzdi** would not pass as good English in any of its three consonantal lapses.

**120]** But subtler changes occur almost automatically (55). When any toned (or whispered) sound is followed by **p**, **t**, or **k**, it is curtailed a little; because the glottis must open to prepare for the following spirant. A vocalic example is seen in 87; but the **l** of **bo:lt** and the **ŋ** of **bagkɪ** suffer a like curtailment. Compare **bo:ld**, **bagɔ̃** (*Bangor*).

**121]** Complete elision of a stressless vowel is frequent in conversation. But here also there are subtle differences, *e. g.*, stressless **-an**, **-al** change very easily into syllabic **n**, **l** after the other coronals **t** and **d**: easily also after **s**, **z**, which are nearly coronal (49): but less easily after **ʃ**, **ʒ**, which are a step further from being coronal (51). There is then always an **ə** glide, just audible, between the two positions: *e. g.*, **pə:sl**, but **pə:ʃəl**.

## EFFECTS OF PHONIC STRESS.

**122]** Stress may be *phonic*, or *syllabic*, or *rhetorical*; *i. e.*, it may vary (a) from phone to phone in the same syllable, or (b) from syllable to syllable in the same word (or stress-group), or (c) from one word (or stress-group) to another word (or stress-group) in the same sentence or discourse (4). Stress varies even within the phone; but that is outside the scope of this work.

**123]** Instances of the effects of phonic stress on phonic quality and office have been already given for consonants in 23, 106, 109 and for vowels in 84, 113, 115. For syllabic stress see 137.

## II. WORDS.

**124]** Words are the logical elements, just as phones are the acoustic elements of speech. It is by varying their arrangement that all meanings are expressed. Being elementary, they are indissoluble. They have no other phonetic quality in common. They may contain one or several syllables. At times they coalesce, to form new words (210).

**125]** In English, a word may even differ considerably in its phones, under varying degrees of stress, without ceasing to be the same word, *i. e.*, to have the same logical effect. See 137-9.

**126]** Hence an important distinction between the *formal* and the actual pronunciation of a word. The formal pronunciation is that which is heard when the word is fully stressed, *e. g.*, when it forms, alone, the answer to a question.

**127]** In most words the formal pronunciation differs little from the most usual. But in most auxiliaries, prepositions, conjunctions, and other minor words, the



formal pronunciation is exceedingly rare: because such words are ordinarily stressless, and their pronunciation is more or less modified by this want of stress. See 177. 236.

### III. STRESS-GROUPS.

**128]** There is no such separation heard between words spoken as is seen between words printed,—especially in a language so full of connective words as the English. Compare the Latin *hominis* or *fuert* with the English *of-a-man* or *may-have-been*. There is no more break between the syllables in the one case than in the other. Connected words like these are always pronounced continuously in what are called *stress-groups*.

**129]** A stress-group is properly measured from one zero of stress to the next; and when so measured it is found to be a logical as well as an acoustic division.

**130]** This fact has been often put out of sight in phonetic texts by marking the stress-groups not from zero to zero, but from maximum to maximum, like bars in music, quite irrespective of the words and sense. But in speech the individual word is indissoluble (120), both logically and acoustically; and any system which chops words in two not only fails to explain the use of the stress-group in language, but helps to conceal that use.

**131]** Stress-groups may be either *simple* or *compound*, *i. e.*, they may comprise either one or several waves of syllabic stress. A wave of stress contains no more than one rise and one fall. In a compound stress-group each wave is separated from the next by a temporary relaxation (not zero) of stress.

**132]** Take an example, full of simple stress-groups, from Tennyson's Bugle-Song in *The Princess*:

<sup>1</sup>blo: <sup>2</sup>'bju:gl || <sup>1</sup>'blo: ||  
<sup>2</sup>'set | <sup>7</sup>ðv <sup>4</sup>waild <sup>3</sup>'eko:z | <sup>1</sup>'flaiip ||  
<sup>2</sup>and <sup>1</sup>'ansl̩ || <sup>1</sup>'eko:z ||  
<sup>1</sup>'daiip || <sup>1</sup>'daiip || <sup>1</sup>'daiip.

The single bars stand for relaxations, the double bars for relaxations of stress. The figures indicate in each syllable the order of strength of each syllable. All syllables are seen to contain one wave only.

*18130. The reference is to Sweet's method in his books on spoken English. See similar criticism in Hemple's Gen. Anthropol. & Phonology, § 276. Remark -*

We may, half stress  
 and weak stress, and stress-  
 lessness. As accent is on initial  
 syllables it will be possible, it advances,  
 eventually to leave it unmarked in some cases, but not  
 elsewhere.

134] The degrees of subjective stress do not always exactly tally with the degrees of physical force employed. There is a natural decline in force from the beginning to the end of an expiration. The ear instinctively allows

for this, inferring rather the relative *effort* than the relative *force* of each syllable.

**135]** It is not of much use to mark breath-groups (4) in phonetic texts, because (a) they vary with the rate of breathing and the rate of speech, and (b) everyone learns in his own language to take breath at those places where there are the greatest logical pauses,—if he can: for the lungs only obey within limits. The breath period may be increased or decreased by one-half, not more,—and not twice in succession.

**136]** The period, colon and semicolon always indicate a zero of stress; but in modern books the comma is often addressed more to the eye of the reader, for logical reasons, than to his ear. In our texts we shall avoid the colon, for fear of confusion with our sign of length (:), and we shall drop the comma when it does not indicate any zero of stress, as in *Blow, bugle, blow* (128).

**137]** Wide changes of stress take place in English, and have a great influence on the length (88-90), quality (95-100), and even the existence (121) of vowels. This results partly from change of rhetorical emphasis (compare *its'so:* with *i'tizso*), partly from change of stress within the word (compare *sĀ've:ĩ* vb. with *'sĀ:veĩ*, sb.), but chiefly from the style and purpose of the speaker.

**138]** Shades of speaking style are innumerable. We shall herein mark four: (A) the formal, which is only heard on the most solemn occasions, such as those of prayer, Bible reading and liturgical services, (B) the careful and dignified, such as is heard in public speaking, and in the best conversation, (C) the careless but tolerated, as containing no very disgraceful errors, (D) the vulgar, containing errors not current in good society. Numerous examples are hereafter given (142, 177, 236),

distinguished always by these letters A, B, C and D. See also Preface to the Texts.

**139]** Style A contains very few syllables which are quite stressless, and very few vowels which are quite obscure. Style B has more of both, but is sparing of elision. Style C exaggerates weakness of stress, and consequently has frequent elisions, and still more frequent obscurations. In style D it often happens that the fully stressed syllables alone preserve their formal quality. Style B is the one which the student should aim at. The others are to be heard every day. But style C ranks only as excusable English; and it is easy to drop from it into style D, which is inexcusable. Moreover, faults are habitually overlooked in rapid speech which may and often do sound quite vulgar when spoken deliberately: and the foreigner's English is usually much slower than the Englishman's.

### GENERAL CHARACTER OF NORTHERN ENGLISH.

**140]** The differences of North and South are nearly all phonetic (but see 237, end). Many have been noted already (85-94, 96, 99, 110). The North is much less tolerant of obscurations and elisions; also of assimilations, such as 'net:ʃɪ, 'so:ldʒɪ (or 'so:dʒɪ) instead of 'net:tʃɪ, 'so:ldʒɪ. It is much less tolerant of pronunciations which go against the normal force of the spelling, such as the *z* in di'zɪn, di'zɒn, 'səkrifaiz, əb'si:zən, træn'si:zən\* (*discern, dishonour, sacrifice, abscission, transition*). It is much less tolerant of dropt *h* and dropt *r*; and the insertion of an unprinted *r* between vowels (the aid'i:rəvit!) is entirely vulgar. Spelling has operated not only to preserve pronunciation, as in the resistance to lengthening of words like *loss, cost, off, soft* (92), and the like, ending

in consonantal signs, after single vowel-signs, but also to change it, as in **də:nt**, **dʒə:nt**, **lə:ndri**, where the *au* of the spelling has changed former **ɑ:** into **ə:**. The like has happened generally to formerly silent *h*, which is now observed only in *hour*, *heir*, *honour*, *honest*, and derivatives. Possibly the same influence is seen in a noticeable tendency to regularise the pronunciation of *or*+const. into **ɔ:**, though in many words it has been, and still generally is **o:ɪ**, e. g., **ko:ɪd**, **pə:ɪt**, **fə:ɪdʒ**, **pə:ɪk**. Cp. the more normal **lɔ:d**, **fɔ:t**, **dʒɔ:dʒ**, **fɔ:k**, which have always **ɔ:**.

141] As to the doubtful **a** or **ɑ:** (90), the North leans strongly to the former, but with exceptions. All words which have lost *l* have **ɑ:** (**bɑ:m**, **hɑ:f**, **sɑ:v**). So also **'fɑ:ɪ**, **'rɑ:ɪ**, **'mɑ:stɪ**, **'plɑ:stɪ**, **pɑ:θ**, and the abbreviations **kɑ:nt** and **ʃɑ:nt**. Words ending in *-mand*, and derivatives all have often **ɑ:**. The rest of the doubtful class generally make the **a** slightly longer than in **bad**, **man**, **kab**, but there is no such lengthening nor such wide dissimilation of printed *a*+const. as is heard in London **tʃɑ:f**, **glɑ:s**, **plɑ:nt**, and **bæ:d**, **mæ:n**, **kæ:b**.

# GRAMMAR.

## THE ARTICLES.

**142]** There are two articles, the definite (*the*), and the indefinite (*a* before consonants, and *an* before vowels). They vary phonetically as under: see 138.

	A	B	C	D
Before vowels	<b>ði:</b>	<b>ði:, ði</b>	<b>ði</b>	<b>ði</b>
" "	<b>ən</b>	<b>ən, ʊn</b>	<b>ʊn, ən</b>	<b>ən</b>
" consonants	<b>ðʊ</b>	<b>ðʊ</b>	<b>ðʌ</b>	<b>ðʌ</b>
" "	<b>ə</b>	<b>ə, ʊ</b>	<b>ʊ, ʌ</b>	<b>ʌ</b>

## THE NOUN (SUBSTANTIVE).

**143]** English nouns have three cases, nominative, objective and possessive. Most English nouns possess acoustically but one inflection, which serves alike as possessive singular and for all cases of the plural, *e. g.*, *cat's*, *cats*, *cats'* are all alike **kats** in sound. The objective case is so called because it often expresses the indirect (dative) object as well as the direct (accusative) object.

**144]** This inflectional ending may be **-s**, **-z**, or **-əz**. It is **s** after all spirate sounds, except **s** and **ʃ**; **z** after all toned (or whispered) sounds, except **z** and **ʒ**: and **əz** after **s**, **ʃ**, **z**, **ʒ**: *e. g.*, **sɪts**, **sɪdz**, **bɔɪz**, **fɪʃəz** (= *fish's*, *fishes'*).

**145]** A few nouns in **θ**, **f**, and **s** change these into the toned **ð**, **v**, **z** in the plural: *e. g.*, **pa:ðz**, **o:ðz**, **mauðz**, **ju:ðz**; **ka:vz**, **ha:vz**, **li:vz**, **θi:vz**; **selvz**, **elvz**; **laivz**, **naivz**, **waivz**; **lo:vz**; **wulvz**; **skð:vz**; **hwð:vz**; **hauzəz**. But the possessive singular is **pa:θs**, &c. according to rule.

**146]** A few names of animals keep the same forms in the plural as in the singular, and have therefore only the possessive inflection: *e. g.*, **ʃi:p**, **swain**, **di:f**, **graus**, **traut**, **'saman**, and most kinds of fish: but not **'heripz**, **'hadəks**, **so:lz**, **i:lz**, **sprats**, **'mino:z**. So also a few nouns of quantity, **bre:s** (= 2), **gro:s** (= 144), **sto:n** (= 14 lbs), and frequently also **p:ɛ** (= 2), **'dazən** (= 12), **sko:f** (= 20), **'handrədwet** (= 112 lbs): but these are much fewer than formerly.

**147]** Relics of plural by vowel-change are **fut**, pl. **ʃit**; **tu:θ**, **ti:θ**; **gu:s**, **gi:s**; **maus**, **mais**; **laus**, **lais**; **man**, **men**. At the end of compounds **-man** and **men**, being unstressed, often both become **-man**. Relics of plural in **-en** are **əks**, pl. **əksən** and **'bradā**, **brədren** (of one community, but **'bradāz** of one family), and in poetry **ʃu:n** for **ʃu:z**, **kain** for **kauz**; and **ain** or **i:n** for **aiz**. Still more irregular are **'wumən**, pl. **'wimən**: **tʃaild**, **'tʃildrən**: **'peni**, **pens**. But **'peniz** is the plural when penny-pieces are meant.

**148]** All the words in 147 form their possessive plural from their nominative plural by the rules given in 144 for the singular, *e. g.*, **'gi:səz**. The possessive inflexion is dropt in *for goodness* (*conscience, righteousness, &c.*) *sake*, and after **s** or **z** in polysyllabic proper names, *e. g.*, **her'odiz**, **so:krati:z**; unless very familiar, *e. g.*, **'alisoz**, **'pā:kinzəz** (*Perkins's*). It is always attached to the end of a compound noun, or noun phrase, *e. g.*, **a 'nait crants**

'spli; ðe 'siti nv landenz 'dets; 'dʒe:ɪmz, 'dʒɒn und  
'tɒmɪsɪz 'fɑ:ðl̩.

149] But the plural sign on the contrary, attaches itself in such cases to the word containing the main substantive notion: **naits** 'erant, 'fɑ:ðl̩ɪnz; 'hɔ:sgɔ:dz, ðe 'dets ɔv ðe 'siti nv 'landen.

150] The possessive is often used as an apparent nominative or objective, through ellipses of the word *church, house, shop, office*, or the like: *e. g.*, at snt 'pɔ:lz, tu maɪ 'brɑ:ðl̩z, frɒm 'hwaɪtl̩z (*shop*). Another idiomatic use of the possessive (after *of*) extends also to the pronouns. This use is originally partitive; so that a 'frend nv main (or nv mai 'fɑ:ðl̩z) means 'wan ɔv mai (or mai 'fɑ:ðl̩z) 'frendz. But it is also used when only one of the class exists, *e. g.*, ðis 'wɒtʃ nv main, ðat 'hed nv ju:ɪz (familiar and depreciatory).

#### THE ADJECTIVE.

151] The Eng. adjective is never inflected for gender or case: and only two are inflected for number: **ðis**, pl. **ði:z**; **ðat**, pl. **ðo:z**. But many adjectives of two syllables, and nearly all those of one syllable, are inflected for comparison. They form the comparative by adding -**l̩** to the positive; and the superlative by adding -**est**.

152] Adjectives of three syllables and upwards are compared by means of the adverbs *more* and *most*. Participial adjectives must always be compared in this way, even if monosyllabic, *e. g.*, **wɔ:ɪn**, **bent**; and there is no adjective which cannot be thus compared, if rhetorical reasons so dictate.



**153]** Those dissyllables which end in a vowel or vocalic *l* (*-ble, -tle, &c.*) prefer inflection: those ending in *-ful, -les, -ig, -ed, -if, -as* reject it. The rest vacillate: but final stress is favourable, and final double consonants are unfavourable, to inflection. Inflection is used more freely before the noun than after it, *e. g.*, *ðē 'nevā 'wōz v pō'laitā man; 'no: man wōz 'evā mo:i pō'lait; ðē 'nevā wōz v 'man mo:i pō'lait.*

**154]** A few superlatives end in *mo:st*, *e. g.*, *'təpmo:st, 'autāmo:st.* Quite irregular are *gud, betā, best; had, wā:s, wā:st; litl, les, list; matʃ (or mēni), mo:i, mo:st; fā, fā:ðā (or fā:ðā), fā:ðəst (or fā:ðəst).* Use *eldā* and *eldəst* of persons only; and never use *eldā* before *ðan.*

**155]** The first nineteen numerals are *wan, tu:, θri:, fo:i, faiv, siks, sev(Δ)n, e:t, nain, ten, ilēv(Δ)n, twelv, θā:ti:n, fo:ti:n, fifti:n, siksti:n, sev(Δ)nti:n, e:ti:n, nainti:n.* The syllable *ti:n* is stressed when predicative, unstressed when attributive: *e. g.*, *aim θā'ti:n tu'de:i, 'θā:ti:n jiz 'o:ld.* See also *sko:i* (157).

**156]** The other tens are *'twenti, 'θā:ti, 'fō:ti, 'fifti, 'siksti, 'sev(Δ)nti, 'e:ti, 'nainti.* Units are added by merely suffixing them, *e. g.*, *'θā:ti 'faiv.* But under 50, and if not part of a larger number, we may say *'faiv end 'θā:ti,* and the like.

**157]** The remaining numeral words are *'handrəd, 'θauzənd, 'miljən.* As adjectives these take no inflection, *e. g.*, *1,150,701 = a'miljən, wan 'handrəd, and 'fifti*

'**θauzand**, '**sevn** '**handred** and '**wan**. Compare '**θri:sko:i** (= 60), and '**fo:i:sko:i** (= 80). But as nouns they are inflected, *e. g.*, **sam** '**sko:iz**, **sam** '**θauzandz** **ov** '**pi:pl**. At the beginning of a number use **a** instead **wan**, and use **and** to connect tens and units to higher denominations, but nowhere else.

158] In sums of money place **and** always, and only, before the pence. The word **filipz** is generally dropt if there are also pounds or pence, *e. g.*, '**θri: paundz faiv** (= 65 s.), **faiv an** '**tapans** '**he:pani** (5 s. 2½ d.). Notice '**θripans** (3 d.) and the adjectives, '**tapani** and '**θripani**, with vowel-change. Also the nouns '**he:pilθ**, '**penilθ** (= *halfpennyworth*, &c.)

159] As to time, say '**hu:f past** '**faiv** (5. 30), **e** '**kwɔ:ti** **tu** '**siks** (5. 45), '**twenti** '**minits** '**past** '**twelv** (12. 20), '**twenti** '**nain** '**minits** **tu** '**wan** (12. 31). But for railway purposes say '**faiv** '**θil:ti**, '**twelv** '**θil:ti** **wan**, &c.

160] The first eight ordinals are **fl:st**, '**sekand**, **θil:d**, **fo:iθ**, **fiftθ**, **sikstθ**, '**sev(Δ)nθ**, **e:tθ**. Elsewhere **θ** is added after all consonants, and **-vθ** after all vowels, *e. g.*, **handredθ**, **twentivθ**. But in all compound numbers the ordinal modification only affects the final element, *e. g.*, '**handred** and '**sekand**, '**wan** and '**θil:tiθ**.

161] Never say **wan taim**, **tu taimz**, for **wans**, **twais**, *adv.*; but **θrais** and **θri:taimz**, may be used indiscriminately.

## 162]

## THE PRONOUNS.

	1. pers.	2. pers.	3. pers.			
S. Nom.	ai	ḏau	hi:	ʃi:	it	wan
Poss.	main, mai	ḏain, ḏai	hiz	hā:z, hā:	its	wanz
Obj.	mi:	ḏi:	him	hā:	it	wan
Pl. Nom.	wi:	ju:	ḏeɪ			wanting
Poss.	au:ɪz, auɪ	ju:ɪz, ju:ɪ	ḏē:z, ḏē:			
Obj.	as	ju:	ḏem			

Where two possessives are given, the first is used substantively and predicatively, the second attributively, *e. g.*, **mai buk iz main; do:nt te:k main**. The second person plural must be used for the singular also, except in addressing God, and poetically. The alternative form **ji:**, for **ju:**, is also now poetical only.

**163]** Reflexive pronouns have no nominatives. In 1. and 2. pers. they are formed by adding **self** or **selvz** to the attributive possessive—**mai'self**, **ḏai'self**, **au'selvz**, **juɪ'selvz**: but in the 3. pers. to the objective,—**him'self**, **hā'self**, **it'self**, **wan'self**, **ḏem'selvz**. But precisely the same forms may be used, with a noun or pronoun in apposition, both in the nominative and the objective, as emphatic pronouns, *e. g.*, **ḏe 'bɔi him'self 'hā:t him'self**. The emphatic possessive is always **mai 'on**, **ḏe:r 'on**, &c. (= attrib. poss.+*own*).

**164]** The only case in which the gender of English nouns need be regarded is in the choice of pronouns. A ship or boat is always *she*: a small child, or an animal of unknown gender, is usually *it*. Otherwise gender

follows nature. In all *interrogatives* and *relatives*, singular and plural, and masculine and feminine, are identical.

165] The *interrogatives* are **hu:** (poss. **hu:z**, obj. **hu:m**) **hwət**, and **hwitʃ**. The first is masc. and fem.; the second, neuter; the third is used only partitively of all genders, *e. g.*, **'hwitʃ ɒv ðəm** (men, women or things) **did ju 'si:?** **'hwitʃ 'man** (or woman or thing, out of a given group) **did ju 'si:?** But **hu:** is strictly a pronoun, and in adjective uses **hu:** is replaced by **hwət** in both genders; *e. g.*, **'hwət 'man?** **'hwət 'wamen?** as well as **'hwət 'θip?**

166] The *relatives* are masc. and fem. **hu:** (poss. **hu:z**, obj. **hu:m**), neuter **hwitʃ** (poss. **hu:z**, or oftener **ɒv hwitʃ**) and **ðat**, of all genders. The last has no possessive, but substitutes **hu:z**, or **ɒv hwitʃ**. It is also incapable of being governed by any preposition, unless the preposition can be tacked on to the verb. But this may be done with nearly all prepositions, except the **ɒv** of the possessive. To use this thus is a vulgarism. Colloquially **ðat** is preferred to **hu:** and **hwitʃ**, when the force of the clause is demonstrative, *e. g.*, **ðe 'man (ðet) ai 'bɔ:t ðe 'buk frəm**, rather than the formal **ðet 'man frəm 'hu:m ai 'bɔ:t ðe 'buk** (see 169). But do not say **ðe 'man (ðet) wi 'sɔ: ðe 'haus ɒv; ðe 'hil (ðet) wi 'sɔ: ðe tɒp ɒv**. Say **hu:z haus**, **hu:z tɒp**. Adjectively, **hwitʃ** only is used, of all genders and rarely; **'hwitʃ 'Oip iz e 'mistəri; 'hwitʃ 'se:im 'man 'met mi e'gen 'jestɔdi**.

167] Completed relatives (*i. e.*, relatives containing their own antecedent) are **hwət**, **hwət(so:)'evl̩**, **hu:(so:)'evl̩**, **hwitʃ(so:)'evl̩**, *e. g.*, **'hwəts 'dan 'ca:nt bi 'andən; hwət'evl̩ 'iz, 'iz**. In this class **hu:(so:)'evl̩** is, in ordinary substantive uses, the masc. and fem. form, **hwət**

and **hwət(so):'evĀ** being the neuters; whilst **hwitf(so):'evĀ** is partitive (164) of all genders. In adjective uses **hwitf(so):'evĀ** is still the partitive, but in other cases **hwət(so):'evĀ** is used for all genders; e. g., **hwət'evĀ 'man ɔ̃ 'wuman hi 'kə:t hi 'slu:!**

**168]** These words in **-evĀ** have an idiomatic modal force, e. g., **ðe ri'zɔlt wɔz ðe 'se:ɪm, hwət'evĀ hi 'did;** i. e., *let that which he did be what it might*. Hence the emphatic force of these words after *any, no, none*, and other such words: e. g., in **'no: we:ɪ hwət'evĀ** (*be it what it may*).

**169]** The relative **ðat** is often colloquially omitted e. g., **ðe 'man ju 'menʃən iz 'dɛd**. After the comparing adverb *as*, both relative and antecedent generally disappear, e. g., **ai 'laɪk sətʃ 'ple:səz ɪz (those which) wi 'sə: 'jestɪdi**.

**170]** The demonstratives are **ðis** (pl. **ði:z**) and **ðat** (pl. **ðo:z**), **ðe se:ɪm**, and **sətʃ**. The adverb **so:** often stands for a previously stated noun-clause after the verbs to *do, say, think, hear*, and most of their synonyms: e. g., **ai 'hɛd so; hi 'did so; wi i'madzɪnd so**.

**171]** The four words **sam, 'eni, 'ev(ʌ)ri, and no:** each form three indefinite singular pronouns by suffixing **-bɔdi** or **-wan** (masc. and fem.) and **-θɪŋ** (neut.); so also **samhwət**, neuter. The masc. and fem. forms freely use the possessive in **-z**. The uncompounded **sam, eni, nan**, are used pronominally in both numbers, but **'ev(ʌ)ri** in neither.

**172]** Indefinite pronouns (and adjectives) of *quantity*, always singular, are **matʃ, litl, a litl:** of number, always

plural, **'meni, fju:, a fju:**; but **meni a** (= Ger. *mancher*) is always singular; **ɔ:l** and **in'ɔf** apply both to quantity and number, and as adj. may either precede or follow their noun; but **ɔ:l** must not come between the article and its noun: *e. g.*, **ðe mən ɔ:l** (or **ɔ:l ðe mən**) **ə'skept**.

**173]** The *distributive* **i:tf** is naturally singular, but can stand in apposition with plurals, *e. g.*, **ðe:ɪ i:tf wɪ 'strɒŋ**. Poss. in **-əz** hardly used.

**174]** The pronouns (and adjectives) **bo:θ**, **'i:ðɪ** (or **'aɪðɪ**), **'ni:ðɪ** (or **'naɪðɪ**) must be used instead of **ɔ:l**, **'eni** and **nan** (adj. **no:**) when only two are spoken of. Poss. in **-s** or **-z** hardly used.

**175]** The word **wan** (= **wanz** in possessive and plural) is used with adjectives as an indefinite pronoun of all genders; **'hav ju v gud 'fə:ðɪ** ('**sistɪ**, '**pennaɪf**)? '**jes**, '**aɪv v 'gud wan** ('**wi:v 'gud wanz**). Used pronominally '**ʌðɪ** makes pl. '**ʌðɪz**. These are the only pronouns of this class with an inflected plural.

**176]** The *reciprocal* pronouns are **'i:tf 'ʌðɪ**, **'wan an'ʌðɪ** (poss. in **-z**) both really one plural word, whose case is that originally belonging to the second element: *e. g.*, **ðe:ɪ 'tə:kt tu i:tf 'ʌðɪ**, **ðe:ɪ 'fə:t wiθ wan ən'ʌðɪ**.

**177]** Pronouns are naturally much subject to gradation. The following are frequent examples. See 138-9.

A	B	C	D
<b>hi:</b>	<b>hi:, hi</b>	<b>hi:, hi, i</b>	<b>i:, i</b>
<b>him</b>	<b>him</b>	<b>him, im</b>	<b>im</b>
<b>hɪ:</b>	<b>hɪ:, hɪ</b>	<b>hɪ:, hɪ, ɪ</b>	<b>ɪ:, ɪ</b>
<b>hɪ:z</b>	<b>hɪ:z</b>	<b>hɪ:z</b>	<b>ɪ:z</b>

A	B	C	D
hu:	hu:, hu	hu:, hu, u	u:, u
hu:z	hu:z	hu:z, huz, uz	u:z, uz
hwitsf	hwitsf	hwitsf, witsf	witsf
hwət	hwət	hwət, wət	wət, wat
ðem	ðem, ðəm	ðam	am, m
ðat (rel)	ðat, ðət	ðət, ðat	ðat, at
ju:	ju:, ju	ju:, ju, jə	jə, ja
ju:f	ju:f	ju:f, jɒ	jɒ, jʌ
mi:	mi:, mi	mi	mi
mai	mai	mai, mi	mi
ʌs	ʌs	ʌs, ʌz, s	s, z
wan(z)	wan(z)	wan(z)	an(z)

178] The German pronoun *man* is variously represented in English, by **wan**, **ju:**, **wi:**, **ðe:ɪ**, or the plural noun **'pi:pl**, used pronominally; *man sagt* = **pi:pl se:ɪ**. The possessive has the same pronominal force: **do:nt** **'hɑ:t** **'pi:plz** **'fi:liŋz**; **do:nt** **'tred** **ən** **'pi:plz** **'to:z**.

179] Formerly the word **fo:k** (*folk*) was used exactly as **pi:pl** (178). It continues to be used, colloquially only, in the form **fo:ks**,—plural in form as well as in effect.

## THE VERB.

## 180] INFLECTED TENSES. Simple (or Indefinite) Present and Preterite Indicative.

<i>Pres. Sing.</i> 1	wont	dai	lav	wif	raid	bē:
2	(wontəst) (192)	(daiəst)	(lavəst)	(wifəst)	(raidəst)	(bē:rest)
3	wonts (191)	daiʒ	lavz	wifəz	raidz	bē:z
<i>Pl.</i> 1. 2. 3	wont	dai	lav	wif	raid	bē:
<i>Preter. Sing.</i> 1	wontəd	daid	lavd	wift	ro:d	bo:i
2	(wontədst)	(daiədst)	(lavədst)	(wifədst)	(ro:dəst)	(bo:rest)
3	wontəd	daid	lavd	wift	ro:d	bo:i
<i>Pl.</i> 1. 2. 3	wontəd	daid	lavd	wift	ro:d	bo:i

In verbs, as in pronouns (162), there are specific forms for the 2<sup>nd</sup> pers. sing., but they are only used in addressing the Deity and poetically. The 2<sup>nd</sup> plural form is normally used for both numbers: but for completeness' sake both are given.



181] Four parts of the verb are to be specially noted, the *present stem* (**wont, raid**): the *present participle* (**wontip, raidip**): the *preterite stem* (**wontəd, ro:d**); and the *past participle* (**wontəd, rid(Δ)n**). Of these the second can always be derived from the first by adding **-ip**. For the third and fourth there are two modes of conjugation, the *dental* and the *vocalic*.

182] The *dental conjugation* is so called because the preterite and past participle always end in **d** or **t**. It may be also called the *living conjugation*; because it is always applied to new verbs. Its preterite and past participle are always identical: and if the present stem ends in **t** or **d**, they are formed by adding the syllable **-əd**: e. g., **wont, wontəd; nod, noded**.

183] This syllabic inflexion was formerly universal in this conjugation, and may be still heard, after any of its regular verbs, in prayer, Bible-reading and liturgies, but elsewhere it applies only to verbs ending in **t** and **d**.

184] After any other ending than **t** or **d** the vowel is dropt, and the **d** is assimilated, i. e., if the ending is a vowel or any other toned (or whispered) sound, the **d** simply continues; **le:ī, le:īd; tai, taid; lav, lavd; rəb, rəbd**. But if the ending is toneless; the inflection becomes toneless also, i. e., the **d** becomes **t**; **wif, wift; rip, ript; ask, askt, &c.**

185] Irregularities arise in this conjugation as under:  
(a) The **əd** inflexion is totally lost after **d** or **t** in **bid** (see also 187) **rid, sprəd; bet, let, set, hit, nit, slit, split, kast, kəst, put, ʃat, kat, θrast, blā:st, hlā:t**.

(b) The ending (**d+əd**) becomes **t** in **bend, lend, rend, send, spend, bild**, which make **bent, &c.**

(c) The stem-vowel is changed, besides adding **t** or **d** in **kīp, kri:p, li:p, sli:p, swi:p, wi:p**, which form **kept, &c.**; and in **fi:l, fi:əd; se:l, se:d; tē:l, tē:əd; se:l, se:əd; hi:l, hē:l; fu:, fəd.**

(d) Instead of **d** after a toned ending **t** appears often in **bā:nt, lā:nt, pent; dwelt\*, smelt, spelt; spilt; spōilt;** and with vowel-change added, in **dī:l, dē:t\*; fi:l, fē:t\*; klī:v, klēft = split** (see also 187); **li:v, left\*; bi'ri:v, bi'reft; mī:n, mēnt\*; lī:n, lēnt** (spelled *leant*); **dri:m, drēmt; lū:z, lōst\*; bai, bē:t\*.** The forms marked with an asterisk have no alternative.

(e) The following lose their final consonants before **t**, and change their vowel to **ə:**, **brīp, brə:t; katʃ, kə:t; sī:k, sət; tītʃ, tət; θīŋk, θət.**

(f) From **me:k** comes **me:əd**; from **hav, had.**

**186]** *The vocalic conjugation* is so called because the preterite and past participle are formed by changing the stem-vowel. The past participle may or may not have a different vowel from the preterite: it may or may not retain the old ending *-en* (= **-ān, -n**). So few of the changes are identical, that it is best to tabulate them all, in the order of their resemblance.

**187]** The annexed table gives the verbs which form their participle in **-n**. In the first column are those which also change their vowel. In the second column are those which simply add **-ān** or **-n** to the preterite.

Present Stem	Unlike Vowel		Present Stem	Like Vowel	
	pret.	p. p.		pret.	p. p.
<b>bid</b> , <i>bid</i>	<b>bad</b>	<b>bid(Δ)n</b>	<b>bre:k</b> , <i>break</i>	<b>bro:k</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>fə:l</b> , <i>fall</i>	<b>fəl</b>	<b>fə:l(Δ)n</b>	<b>tfu:z</b> , <i>choose</i>	<b>tfə:z</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>giv</b> , <i>give</i>	<b>ge:iv</b>	<b>giv(Δ)n</b>	<b>fri:z</b> , <i>freeze</i>	<b>fro:z</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>draiv</b> , <i>drive</i>	<b>dro:v</b>	<b>driv(Δ)n</b>	<b>kli:v</b> , <i>cleave</i>	<b>klo:v</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>straiv</b> , <i>strive</i>	<b>stro:v</b>	<b>striv(Δ)n</b>	<b>spi:k</b> , <i>speak</i>	<b>spo:k</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>θraiv</b> , <i>thrive</i>	<b>θro:v</b>	<b>θriv(Δ)n</b>	<b>sti:l</b> , <i>steal</i>	<b>sto:l</b>	-Δn
<b>straid</b> , <i>stride</i>	<b>stro:d</b>	<b>strid(Δ)n</b>	<b>wi:v</b> , <i>weave</i>	<b>wo:v</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>raid</b> , <i>ride</i>	<b>ro:d</b>	<b>rid(Δ)n</b>	<b>haid</b> , <i>hide</i>	<b>hid</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>rait</b> , <i>write</i>	<b>ro:t</b>	<b>rit(Δ)n</b>	<b>slaid</b> , <i>slide</i>	<b>slid</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>smait</b> , <i>smite</i>	<b>smo:t</b>	<b>smit(Δ)n</b>	<b>tfaid</b> , <i>chide</i>	<b>tfid</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>raiz</b> , <i>rise</i>	<b>ro:z</b>	<b>riz(Δ)n</b>	<b>lai</b> , <i>lie</i>	<b>le:ɪ</b>	-n
<b>ʃe:k</b> , <i>shake</i>	<b>ʃu:k</b>	<b>ʃe:k(Δ)n</b>	<b>bait</b> , <i>bite</i>	<b>bit</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>te:k</b> , <i>take</i>	<b>tu:k</b>	<b>te:k(Δ)n</b>	<b>bi:t</b> , <i>beat</i>	<b>bi:t</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>fɒ'se:k</b> , <i>forsake</i>	<b>fɒ'su:k</b>	<b>fɒ'se:k(Δ)n</b>	<b>tred</b> , <i>tread</i>	<b>trəd</b>	-(Δ)n
<b>sle:ɪ</b> , <i>slay</i>	<b>slu:</b>	<b>sle:ɪn</b>	<b>bɛ:</b> , <i>bear</i>	<b>bo:ɪ</b>	-n
<b>blo:</b> , <i>blow</i>	<b>blu:</b>	<b>blo:n</b>	<b>swɛ:</b> , <i>swear</i>	<b>swo:ɪ</b>	-n
<b>gro:</b> , <i>grow</i>	<b>gru:</b>	<b>gro:n</b>	<b>tɛ:</b> , <i>tear</i>	<b>to:ɪ</b>	-n
<b>θro:</b> , <i>throw</i>	<b>θru:</b>	<b>θro:n</b>	<b>wɛ:</b> , <i>wear</i>	<b>wo:ɪ</b>	-n
<b>no:</b> , <i>know</i>	<b>nju:</b>	<b>no:n</b>			
<b>flai</b> , <i>fly</i>	<b>flu:</b>	<b>flo:n</b>			
<b>dro:</b> , <i>draw</i>	<b>dru:</b>	<b>drə:n</b>			
<b>it</b> , <i>eat</i>	<b>et</b> , <b>e:ɪt</b>	<b>it(Δ)n</b>			
<b>si:</b> , <i>see</i>	<b>sə:</b>	<b>si:n</b>			

188] Most participles which have lost -n have also the same vowel as the preterite, thus making both identical:

*of end of Preface*

Present Stem	pret. and p. p.	Present Stem	pret. and p. p.
<b>klip</b> <sup>1</sup> , <i>cling</i>	<b>klap</b>	<b>hold</b> , <i>hold</i>	<b>held</b>
<b>slipk</b> , <i>slink</i>	<b>slapk</b>	<b>sit</b> <sup>5</sup> , <i>sit</i>	<b>sat</b>
<b>hap</b> , <i>hang</i>	<b>hap</b>	<b>lait</b> , <i>light</i>	<b>lit</b>
<b>spin</b> <sup>2</sup> , <i>spin</i>	<b>span</b>	<b>a'we:k</b> , <i>awake</i>	<b>a'wo:k</b>
<b>stik</b> , <i>stick</i>	<b>stak</b>	<b>a'baid</b> , <i>abide</i>	<b>a'bo:d</b>
<b>straik</b> , <i>strike</i>	<b>strak</b>	<b>fait</b> , <i>fight</i>	<b>fɔ:t</b>
<b>dig</b> , <i>dig</i>	<b>dag</b>	<b>fu:t</b> , <i>shoot</i>	<b>fɔ:t</b>
<b>baind</b> <sup>3</sup> , <i>tind</i>	<b>baund</b>	<b>get</b> , <i>get</i>	<b>gɔ:t</b>
<b>blid</b> <sup>4</sup> , <i>bleed</i>	<b>bled</b>	<b>ʃain</b> , <i>shine</i>	<b>ʃɔ:n</b>
<b>mit</b> , <i>meet</i>	<b>met</b>	<b>stand</b> , <i>stand</i>	<b>stud</b>

So also <sup>1</sup>flip, rip (*wring*), slip, stip, swip; <sup>2</sup>win; <sup>3</sup>faind, graind, waind; <sup>4</sup>fi:d, li:d, ri:d, spi:d; <sup>5</sup>spit.

189] All the exceptions to 188 (exc. **kam**, pret. **ke'ım**, p. p. **kam**) have **a** in the pret., and **A** in the participle. They are

Present Stem	pret.	p. p.	Present Stem	pret.	p. p.
<b>rip</b> <sup>1</sup> , <i>ring</i>	<b>rap</b>	<b>rap</b>	<b>ran</b> , <i>run</i>	<b>ran</b>	<b>ran</b>
<b>drirk</b> <sup>2</sup> , <i>drink</i>	<b>dragk</b>	<b>dragk</b>	<b>swim</b> , <i>swim</i>	<b>swam</b>	<b>swam</b>
<b>bi'gin</b> , <i>begin</i>	<b>bi'gan</b>	<b>bi'gan</b>			

So also <sup>1</sup>siq, sprig; <sup>2</sup>siqk, friqk, stiqk.

190] A few verbs have a preterite of the dental conjugation and a participle of the vocalic conjugation, in **-n**.

Present Stem	pret.	p. p.	Present Stem	pret.	p. p.
<b>mo:</b> , <i>mow</i>	<b>mo:d</b>	<b>mo:n</b>	<b>hju:</b> , <i>hew</i>	<b>hju:d</b>	<b>hju:n</b>
<b>so:</b> , <i>sow</i> , <i>sew</i>	<b>so:d</b>	<b>so:n</b>	<b>stru:</b> , <i>strew</i>	<b>stru:d</b>	<b>stru:n</b>
<b>ʃo:</b> , <i>show</i>	<b>ʃo:d</b>	<b>ʃo:n</b>	<b>swel</b> , <i>swell</i>	<b>sweld</b>	<b>swo:'lan</b>
<b>sə:</b> , <i>saw</i>	<b>sə:d</b>	<b>sə:n</b>	<b>ʃi:</b> , <i>shear</i>	<b>ʃi:d</b>	<b>ʃo:n</b>

The verb **go:** has pret. **went**, p. p. **gən**; and **du:**, pret. **did**, p. p. **dan**.

**191]** The 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. present ind. is inflected by adding **s**, **z** or **əz** to the present stem. The precise form is determined by the same rules as the plural of nouns (144). Note that no auxiliaries are inflected in 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. except **iz**, **daz** (from **du:**), **haz** (from **hav**). The alternative inflection **-eθ** or **-vθ** is only used on the same footing as the 2<sup>nd</sup> pers. sing. (162, 180, 192): its vowel is seldom elided, except in **seθ**, and always in **dəθ**, aux. and **haθ**.

**192]** The 2<sup>nd</sup> sing. present and 2<sup>nd</sup> sing. preterite are both formed by adding **-est** to the respective stems. The vowel of **-est** is generally obscured to **ʊ** (180), and is regularly elided after unelided **əd** of the preterite (183), but elsewhere it is not elided (save sometimes for rhythm), e. g., **lavədst**, but **le:ɪdəst**, **nju:vst**. Auxiliaries alone present irregular 2<sup>nd</sup> pers. formations; **ʔt**, **dast**, **hast**, **falt**, **wilt**, and uninflected **mast**, **dāst**.

#### COMPOUND TENSES.

**193]** A compound tense is formed by prefixing an auxiliary to (a) the present stem, (b) the present participle, (c) the past participle (181), or (d) an infinitive (195),—generally without **tu**.

**194]** The simple infinitive has really two forms in English, one of which is identical with that of the present participle. It is often called for distinction the *verbal noun*. Ex. of use; **wə:kɪŋ** **iz** 'helθi (but **it** **iz** 'helθi **tu** 'wə:k); **aɪ** **en'dʒəɪ** 'wə:kɪŋ; **aɪm** 'fənd **ɒv** 'wə:kɪŋ, and **ɒv** 'fʊtɪŋ 'bʌdz.

**195]** The simple infinitive, e. g., **tu** **kə:l**, is mostly (211) *present and active* in signification. By aid of auxiliaries we get the

<i>Present Active (continuous)</i>	tu bi: kə:liŋ.
<i>Perfect</i> "	tu hav kə:ld.
" " ( <i>continuous</i> )	tu hav bi:n kə:liŋ.
<i>Future</i> "	tu bi: ɐ'baut tu kə:l.
" "	tu bi: 'go:ŋ tu kə:l.
<i>Present Passive</i>	tu bi: kə:ld.
" " ( <i>continuous</i> )	tu bi: bi:ŋ kə:ld.
<i>Perfect Passive</i>	tu hav bi:n kə:ld.
" " ( <i>continuous</i> )	tu hav bi:n bi:ŋ kə:ld (rare).
<i>Future</i> "	tu bi: ɐ'baut tu bi: kə:ld.
" "	tu bi: go:ŋ tu bi: kə:ld.
<i>Future Perf. Pass.</i>	tu hav bi:n ɐ'baut tu bi: kə:ld.
" "	tu hav bi:n go:ŋ tu bi: kə:ld.

In some phrases the simple infinitive has a passive (gerundive) effect; *e. g.*, **ḏē:z ɐ haus tu let**; **\*aiv ɐ klas tu ti:tʃ**, **ɐ klɔk tu waɪnd**, &c.

**196]** Reflexive verbs are relatively rare in English. They form their infinitive, when not referring to any person in particular, with **wanself**, *e. g.*, **tu 'hɑ:t wan'self iz an'pleznt**.

**197]** The English verb might be naturally viewed as possessing as many moods as it has auxiliaries. In fact it is best to view each auxiliary first carefully by itself instead of taking its combinations in the lump and equating them to foreign forms. As auxiliaries are usually unemphatic, it is necessary to note from the outset how they are obscured and changed in most positions from the forms here tabulated, even in very careful speech (236).

**198]** Essential forms of **tu bi:**, **tu hav** and **tu du:**.

<i>Pres. Sing.</i>	1.	<b>am</b>	<b>hav</b>	<b>du:</b>
	2.	(ḏ:t)	(hast)	(ɔast)
	3.	<b>iz</b>	<b>haz</b>	<b>ɔaz</b>
<i>pl.</i>	1. 2. 3.	<b>ḏ:</b>	<b>hav</b>	<b>du:</b>

<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	1.	wəz	had	did
	2.	(wəst)	(hadst)	(didst)
	3.	wəz	had	did
<i>pl. 1. 2. 3.</i>		wɛ:	had	did
<i>Imperative</i>		bi:	hav	du:
<i>Pres. part.</i>		bi:ɪŋ	haviŋ	du:ɪŋ
<i>Past part.</i>		bi:n	had	dən

**199]** The ancient subjunctive is rare everywhere, and almost extinct colloquially. The one great exception is the verb **tu bi:**, whose subjunctive (pres. **bi:**, past **wē:**) is currently used to express improbable or impossible supposition, *e. g.*, **if it 'bi: so:**, **aim 'səri:**; **if it 'wē: so:**, **ai wud bi 'səri.** The latter may be rhetorically inverted, with omission of **if**;—**wē: it so:**, **ai wud bi səri.** More rarely, **had**, plupf. subj. auxiliary, occurs in this last construction, *e. g.*, **had it bi:n so:**, **ai wud hev bi:n səri.** So also **ʃud**, &c. (225). The 3. pers. pres. subj. survives in a number of phrases expressing a wish, a prayer, or an imprecation, *e. g.*, **'bi: it so:**; **so 'help mi: 'gəd;** **'dju:s 'te:k it.** But in free construction such wishes are introduced by **me:ɪ** (212), if regarded as feasible, or **mait** (216) if regarded as desperate. Even these constructions are rhetorical; and in ordinary speech they are changed into *that*-clauses, preceded by a verb of wishing; *e. g.*, **bi: it so: = me:ɪ it bi: so: = ai 'wiʃ ðæt it 'me:ɪ bi so:**

**200]** When not auxiliary, **tu bi:** = to exist, or is a mere copula: **tu hav** = to possess; **tu du:** = to perform or to avail. The verb **tu bi:** often agrees in number with its predicate; *e. g.*, **faɪv 'tanz iz ɐ 'gret 'we:t tu 'lift;** **mi'kaniks iz ɐ hɑ:d 'səbdʒekt tu 'lɪn.**

**201]** The auxiliary use of the verb **tu hav** is to create perfect and plupf. tenses;

*Act. Ind. Perf.* **hav** (3. sing. **haz**) **si:n** (= pres. of **hav** (198)+past part.).

*Plupf.* **had** **si:n** (= pret. of **hav**+past part.).

*Pass. Ind. Perf.* **hav** (3. sing. **haz**) **bi:n si:n** (= perf. of **bi**:+past part.).

*Plupf.* **had** **bi:n si:n** (= plupf. of **bi**:+past part.).

Six infinitive combinations of **hav** have already been given (195), and may all be subjoined to other auxiliaries, generally with omission of **tu** (231). Their effect is to convert a present auxiliary tense into a perfect, a preterite into a pluperfect, and a future into a future perfect.

**202]** The verb **bi**: can be conjugated with every auxiliary, and be used, in all the resulting forms, as an auxiliary itself. When the past participle of a transitive verb is added to it we thus obtain the *passive voice* of that verb. When the present participle of any verb is added to it, we obtain the *active continuous voice* of that verb. Thus every simple active form has continuous and passive forms corresponding to it; *e. g.*,

<i>Simple or Indef. Act.</i>	<i>Continuous Act.</i>	<i>Indef. Passive</i>
<b>ai lav</b>	<b>ai am lavin</b>	<b>ai am lavd</b>
<b>ai lavd</b>	<b>ai wəz lavin</b>	<b>ai wəz lavd</b>
<b>ai fal lav</b>	<b>ai fal bi: lavin</b>	<b>ai fal bi: lavd</b>
<b>ai mait hev lavd</b>	<b>ai mait hev bi:n lavin</b>	<b>ai mait hev bi:n lavd.</b>

**203]** Not only so, but the verb **bi**: can itself take the continuous form and create a *continuous passive voice*, which is used very freely in the present and preterite, but elsewhere only when the incompleteness or continuance of the action demands emphasis. This voice differs only from the simple indefinite passive (202) by inserting **bi:in** before the final participle; **aim bi:in lavd**, &c.



**204]** Note how precisely the continuous forms indicate time; *e. g.*, **hi:z 'raiding hi:z 'baisikl; hi:z bi:ig 'tɔ:t dʒi:'əgrɛfl**,—at this very moment; **hi wɔ:z 'kamiɪg tu 'sku:l; hi wɔ:z bi:ig 'ke:ɪnd fɒ mis'kɒndakt; hi:l bi 'bi:ig ɛg'zamind**,—at a time definitely indicated by the speaker. The continuous present can sometimes be used for an early future, regarded as already begun; *e. g.*, **'mistā 'dʒo:nz iz 'haviɪg v fju: 'frɛndz tu 'sɒpā tu'mɒrə, ũ:'ju: 'go:ɪɪ ǣ:?**

**205]** But the simple or indefinite present normally covers repeated or habitual action extending into an undefined past and future; **hi 'raidz hi:z 'baisikl wɛl; hi iz 'tɔ:t dʒi:'əgrɛfl**. And in the other indefinite tenses we can say **hi wɔ:z ke:ɪnd; hi:l bi: ɛg'zamind**, without being obliged to give any further indication of time.

**206]** But it is the simple present which displays this indefiniteness of time most strikingly, especially in the active voice; *e. g.*, **'tu: 'de:ɪz 'aftaɪ aɪ v'raɪv** (= fut. perf.) **in 'ɛdinbrə, aɪ 'go: (= fut.) tu 'pā:θ**. Historically too,—**in ǣis i'mā:dʒɛnsi hi 'go:z (pret.) flā ǣv 'dɒktā**, and **'hwɛn hi 'faɪndz (plupf.) (h)im, brɪɪgʒ (pret.) (h)im tu ǣv haus**. It is the context which really indicates the time.

**207]** Hence in time-clauses and *if*-clauses, attached to future verbs, this construction becomes normal; *e. g.*, **if aɪ 'si: (fut.) him tu'mɒrə, aɪl 'tɛl (h)im 'ǣis**; and the perfect likewise regularly supersedes the fut. perf.; *e. g.*, **hwɛn aɪv 'si:n (fut. perf.) him aɪl 'tɛl ju hwɔ:t (h)ɪ: 'sɛd**.

**208]** The forms of the simple pres. and pret. passive sometimes have a different meaning, lying closer to their origin (= verb **tu bi: +past part.**). Compare

English.	Latin.
<i>The city is well fortified.</i>	<i>Urbs bene munita est.</i>
<i>— — was — —</i>	<i>— — — erat.</i>

Here the English tenses are virtually pf. and plupf., like the Latin. With some verbs this causes ambiguity, *e. g.*, **ðu bɔi iz wɛl tɔ:t**.

**209]** The verb **bi:** is sometimes substituted for **hav** in the perfect, plupf. and fut. perf. of intransitive verbs of motion, *e. g.*, **ai am kam**, *ich bin gekommen*. But in English it is never wrong to use **hav**.

**210]** The auxiliary **du:** is applied only to the active voice, pres. and pret. ind. and present imperative tenses. It creates the following forms.

<i>Emphatic Affirmative</i>		<i>Normal Negative</i>	
<i>Ind. Pres.</i>	<b>ai (wi:, ju:, ðe:) du: lav</b>	<b>ai (&amp;c.) du: nɔt (do:nt) lav</b>	
	<b>hi: (ʃi:, it) daz lav</b>	<b>hi: (&amp;c.) daz nɔt (dazn:t) lav</b>	
<i>Pret.</i>	<b>ai (&amp;c.) did lav</b>	<b>ai (&amp;c.) did nɔt (didn:t) lav</b>	
<i>Imp. Pres.</i>	<b>du: lav</b>	<b>du: nɔt (do:nt) lav</b>	
<i>Normal Interrogative</i>		<i>Normal Neg. Interrogative</i>	
<i>Ind. Pres.</i>	<b>du ai (wi:, ju:, ðe:) lav?</b>	<b>du: ai (&amp;c.) nɔt lav?</b>	
	<b>daz hi: (ʃi:, it) lav?</b>	<b>do:nt (du: nɔt) ai (&amp;c.) lav?</b>	
		<b>daz hi: (&amp;c.) nɔt lav?</b>	
		<b>dazn:t (daz nɔt) hi: (&amp;c.) lav?</b>	
<i>Ind. Pret.</i>	<b>did ai (&amp;c.) lav?</b>	<b>did ai (&amp;c.) nɔt lav?</b>	
		<b>didn:t (did nɔt) ai (&amp;c.) lav?</b>	

In the negative interrogative the first of each pair is formal, the second colloquial. Note the change in order. For remaining negative and interrogative forms see 237.

**211]** The auxiliary **du:** is never applied to the verb **bi:** and seldom to **hav**, except colloquially in the imperative: '**du: bi: 'kwaɪt!** '**du: hav 'pe:ʃəns!** Neither is it applied to other auxiliaries. Hence the limitation

of the emphatic affirmative forms (205) to the two inflected tenses. For **du:** as resuming auxiliary see 235.

**212]** Next in importance are the four pairs of auxiliaries **ʃal, ʃud; wil, wud; kan, kud; me:ɪ, mait**. The second of each pair is historically the preterite of the other. They have no other tenses, and are invariable in each tense, except in the archaic 2. pers. sing.; **ʃalt, ʃud(ʋ)st; wilt, wud(ʋ)st; kanst, kud(ʋ)st; me:ɪ(ʋ)st, mait(ʋ)st**. They can each be joined to any of the 14 infinitive expressions (195), omitting **tu**.

**213]** When **ʃal**, and **wil** are emphatic, they never express simple futurity; **ʃal** indicates compulsion from the speaker, or from other sources. Hence **ai 'ʃal** stands for invincible purpose: **wi: 'ʃal**, for destiny: and in all the other persons there is the implication, "If not, I will compel you," or at least "you will be compelled." But an emphatic **wil** indicates volition. An emphatic **ai 'wil, wi: 'wil**, thus indicates fixed purpose, but not predestined result. Hence the use of **ʃul** (unemphatic) rather than **wil** as the future aux. of the 1<sup>st</sup> person. But in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> persons **wil** (unemphatic) is more suitable, because free from implied compulsion: he (she, it, you, they) will do so-and-so, of his (&c.) own accord,—in the natural course of things. Hence

*Normal Future*

**ai (wi:) ʃul** | **go:|bi:go:ɪŋ|hav gən|hav bi:n**  
**hi (ʃi:, it, ju, ðe:) wil** | **go:ɪŋ &c. (195).**

**214]** The exception noted by Sweet (Elb. 51, c)—**wi: ʔri: wil gət ðe: ʃi:st**—seems logically to arise because it is spoken by one of the three to and of the two others, thus making **wi: = ai ʋnd ju: tu:**.

**215]** When **me:ĩ** and **kan** are emphatic the first indicates a contingent, the second an absolute possibility, *e. g.*, **wil ju 'klaim ðis 'mauntən?** **ai 'me:ĩ** (if I feel inclined, and nothing prevents me); **ai 'kan** (I am quite able); **ai 'wil** (I fully intend to do so); **ai 'fal** (—and I am going to succeed). Hence **me:ĩ** (or **kan**) is used in 1. and 3. pers. to ask leave, *e. g.*, **me:ĩ (kan) wi: li:v 'l:l i tu'de:ĩ?** **ju 'me:ĩ ('kan)**. But **'fal ai** (&c. 1. and 3. pers.)? requests instructions.

**216]** The pret. **fud**, **wud**, **mait**, **kud** have differences of their own. In really independent positions **fud** = *ought (to)* (231); **wud** = *was obstinately determined (to)*; **kud** = *was able (to)*; but **mait**, like **me:ĩ**, is always really conditional in some way. When **wud** is independent but not emphatic, it takes the weaker meaning of *used (to)*, *e. g.*, **hiz 'fa:ðl ffbad him, bat hi əfn 'wud go:, ənd 'ðen hi wud get 'kə:t and 'panɪft.** But the aux. **me:ĩ**, **mait**, **fud**, **wud** are chiefly, and the aux. **fal**, **wil**, **kan**, **kud** are largely, used in subordinate and coordinate (hypothetical) sentences. On these a little must now be said.

#### SUBORDINATE AND HYPOTHETICAL CON- STRUCTION: SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

**217]** The general rule of sequence is that primary tenses must follow primary, and historical must follow historical. Exceptions will be noted in due order. Every form of the English verb whose first element (**go:z**, **iz**, **haz**, **fal**, &c.) is *per se* a present tense, is *primary*. Every form whose first element (**went**, **wəz**, **had**, **fud**, &c.) is *per se* a preterite, is *historical*. But see 223.

**218]** An oblique sentence is one which records words spoken, thought or felt, not in their original form but in

a *that*-clause, after a verb of saying, thinking or feeling. If that verb is in any primary tense, the tenses of the oblique sentence remain identical with those of the original direct sentence. But if the principal tense is historical, all the oblique tenses become historical too. The mood remains always unaltered; there is no oblique subjunctive in English.

Primary	Historical
hi: hez 'sed ðæt hi:z 'kamip.	hi: hæd 'sed ðæt hi wɒz 'kamip.
hi 'sez ðæt (h)i haz ɐ 'dæg hwitʃ iz 'wɪ:θ 'faiv 'paundz.	hi 'sed ðæt (h)i had ɐ 'dæg hwitʃ waz 'wɪ:θ 'faiv 'paundz.

219] Hence a sentence such as 'tomes 'sed (ðæt) hi:d si:n 'dʒɒn, hu iz ðe 'brʌðə ɒv 'rɒbɪt would not simply report what Thomas said. The primary tense *iz* would imply that the narrator adopted as his own the statement, "John is the brother of Robert."

220] A *final* sentence expresses an action or desire and its *aim*; a *consecutive* sentence, an action and its *result*. With primary tenses the following constructions are possible—

hi 'faits	so: ðæt hi 'winz	(Actual Result)
„ haz 'fɔ:t	so: ðæt hi wil 'win	(Natural Result)
„ wil 'fait	(so:) ðæt hi me:ɪ 'win	(Aim)
&c.	so: ðæt hi ʃel 'win	(Inevitable Result)
	so: ɐz tu 'win	(Aim or Result)

With historical tenses we get—

hi 'fɔ:t	so: ðæt hi 'wan	(Actual Result)
„ had 'fɔ:t	so: ðæt hi wud 'win	(Natural Result)
„ wud 'fait	(so:) ðæt hi mait 'win	(Aim)
&c.	so: ðæt hi ʃud 'win	(Intended Result)
	so: ɐz tu 'win	(Aim or Result)

The difference between **maɪt** and **ʃud** is here very slight; inevitable result is best expressed by an emphatic **'wud**.

221] A hypothetical sentence consists of two parts, the supposition and its consequence, *e. g.*,

if aim 'il, ai 'send fō ðe 'dɔktɪ  
if ai wɒz 'il, ai sent fō ðe 'dɔktɪ.

The sequence of tenses is sometimes exceptional, *e. g.*

if ai wɒz 'rɒŋ, ai beg 'pɑ:dn, ai wil ri'trakt.

The past tense here expresses an uncertainty, lasting into the present. Negative suppositions are often introduced by **an'les**. The pupil may thus give a negative turn to all examples given.

222] Feasible suppositions are generally expressed by primary tenses, *e. g.*

if ai 'si: (301) ju: 'brɑ:dɪ, ail in'vait him tu 'dinɪ.

But

if ai ʃud 'si:	ju: 'brɑ:dɪ, ai wud in'vait him.
if ai wɛ: tu 'si:	(199)
if ai 'sɔ:	

represents a rising scale of improbability. The ind. form **wɒz** after **if** is very colloquial; the old subj. **wɛ:** is preferred.

223] Note that these three forms of supposition are only formally, not logically, historical. Hence **ʃud** and **wud** colloquially admit a primary tense after them, *e. g.*  
if ai ʃud 'si: him ai wil in'vait him. 'if ju wud bi sɔ: 'kaɪnd, ai ʃɛl bi 'grɛ:tful.

224] Impossible supposition, contrary to past facts, is expressed by a plupf.—

**if ai həd 'sɪn juː 'brɑːɖɪ, ai wud həv ɪn'vaɪtəd him**  
and contrary to present facts, by a pret.—

**if ai 'njuː, ai wud 'tɛl ju.**

**225]** For some of the forms in 222-4 an inverted construction, really pret. subjunctive, without **if**, is sometimes found:

**ʃud ai 'siː juː 'brɑːɖɪ, ai wud (or wil) ɪn'vaɪt him.**

**'wɛr ai tu 'siː juː 'brɑːɖɪ, ai wud ɪn'vaɪt him.**

**'həd ai 'sɪn juː 'brɑːɖɪ, ai wud həv ɪn'vaɪtəd him.**

So also with **wud**, **kud** and **mait**.—

**'wud hi bət 'lɪsn, ai kud ɛks'pleɪn.**

**'kud ai bət kɒn'vɪns him, 'ai wud bi 'hapi.**

The first and third of these 5 examples are colloquially possible.

**226]** The conditional auxiliary is **wud**, as seen already in many examples. In the 1<sup>st</sup> pers. **ʃud** is used also. The use of **wud** to express a (rhetorical) wish is elliptical, e. g., **'wud ðet ai wɛ 'dɛd = ai 'wud, &c.**, a relic of the pret. subjunctive (199) of **will** in its primitive meaning.

**227]** Ellipsis may occur either of the condition or the consequence, **ai 'noː ju wud 'laɪk 'lɑːndən** (*if you saw it*); **'oː ɪf ai həd 'ɒnli 'nɒm!** (*I would have acted differently*); **hi wud 'veri mʌtʃ 'laɪk tu 'siː ju** (*if it can be so arranged*).

**228]** The pret. subj. **had** also survives, e. g.,

**'həd ai 'ɪnəf 'mʌni, aɪd 'goː tu 'klɒndaɪk.**

And it gives rise to several auxiliary phrases, e. g.,

**(ai &c.) həd 'rɑːɖɪ (goː) = (I &c.) prefer to (go).**

So also **ai həd 'suːnɪ; ai həd vɪ 'suːn; ai həd vɪ 'liːf.**

In these phrases, however, **had** is now very often superseded by **wud** (216, 226). But (**ai** &c.) **hed** 'betĀ (**go**) = *It will be better for (me &c.) to (go)* is a vigorously living form, and **wud** must never be substituted. See also 225.

### MINOR AUXILIARIES.

229] The four auxiliaries **mast**, **ni:d**, **dē**, **dā:st** are invariable for all persons and both tenses (exc. 2 sing. **ni:d(ʊ)st**, **dē:r(ʊ)st**, 192). The first indicates necessity, either physical or moral; 'ɔ:l **mast** 'dai; **ju mast** 'lā:n **ju** 'lesnz: **ju** 'mast **not** 'tel 'laiz. But the negation of necessity is expressed by **ni:d**, e. g., 'mast **ai go**? **ju** 'ni:d **not**. There is no tangible difference in meaning between **dē** and **dā:st**. When any of these verbs are pret., it is necessary in principal sentences, in order to avoid ambiguity of tense, to subjoin one of the **have** infinitives (195); but in subordinate sentences this is seldom necessary, because the context indicates the past time; thus,

'bat fō ðu 'laifbo:t ðeɪ 'mast hev 'perɪft;  
ðeɪ 'nju: ðeɪ mast 'perɪf.

See also ɔ:t (231).

230] Two small classes of verbs, having a certain modal force, take after them, like all the auxiliaries hitherto named, an infinitive without *to* (195). The *causative* group is **mek**, **bid** and **let** (in America **help** also). The *perceptive* group includes **si**., **hi**., **fi**., **wɒtʃ**, **pɹ** 'sɪv, **ɒ** 'zɹɪv and others. The latter group can substitute the present participle for the infinitive: the former cannot, e. g., **ai** 'let him 'go; **ai** 'sɔ: him 'go; **ai** 'sɔ: him 'goɪŋ.



**231]** The few remaining auxiliary expressions all retain *to* before the subjoined infinitive. The most important group is that which expresses modes of *obligation*, **ai ɔ:t tu**; **ai am tu**; **ai hav tu**: **aim 'baund tu**. The first expresses a moral obligation of any degree; the last, one which is imperative and indefeasible; the third expresses strong obligation, but it need not be moral; the second implies less of compulsion than the third, *e. g.*,

**ai 'hav tu 'go: tu 'landan** = *I am in some way forced to go.*

**ai am tu 'go: tu 'landan** = *It is in some way settled that I go.*

For if **ai wē: tu**, see 222-5. For construction of **ɔ:t**, when preterite, see 229.

**232]** The construction resulting from the addition of a *passive* infinitive to the conjugation of **ai am tu** (231) is specially important, because it is the *gerundive* construction in English, *e. g.*,

**'hwɔts tu bi 'dan?** = *Quid faciendum est?*

**its tu bi 'ho:pt nʌθɪŋ 'sɪrɪas həz 'hapnd.**

With verbs of perceiving, finding or acquiring the sense is generally potential, *e. g.*,

**ai 'kant 'get ju ɐ 'nju:zpe:pʌ; ðʌz 'nan tu bi 'sɪn,**  
or **tu bi 'faund**, or **tu bi 'had.**

**233]** The aux. phrases **ai ɛm 'go:ɪŋ tu**, **ai ɛm ɐ'baut tu**, both express an immediate or early future. In the infinitive they present the normal Eng. future infinitives (195).

**234]** The aux. form **ai ju:st tu** expresses past custom. Present custom is expressed by an adverb, such as **'ju:zu:pli**, or some equivalent phrase, attached to the simple present, *e. g.*,

ai 'ju:zu:pli go: tu 'skɒtlənd in ðə 'sɑmɪ.

ai 'ju:st tu go: tu 'skɒtlənd 'evri 'sɑmɪ.

Compare ju:zd, ord. pret. of ju:z.

235] The resuming auxiliary is very freely used in English, quite singly, *e. g.*,

wil ju 'hav ðis 'wʊmən tu 'bi: ju:ɪ 'wɛdəd 'waɪf?  
ai 'wɪl.

ai 'hævnt 'dʌn it 'jet, bʌt ai 'kæn ɛnd 'wɪl.

Verbs not auxiliary, except bi and hav (211), are resumed by du: (dʌz, did, dʌn), *e. g.*,

hi 'dɑnsəz 'wɛl, ɛnd 'so: dʌz hi:z 'sɪstɪ.

hi 'dɪdnt 'help mi ɛz 'mʌtʃ ɛz hi 'maɪt hæv 'dʌn.

Colloquially, an infinitive with tu may be resumed by tu only, *e. g.*, 'həri 'wʊdnt 'pleɪ 'kɹɪkət; hi 'sɛd hi 'dɪdnt 'wɒnt tu.

#### OBSCURATION OF AUXILIARIES.

236] Auxiliaries being at times totally unstressed suffer much from obscuration and curtailment. The following are the chief affirmative instances (179).

A	B	C	D
am	əm	m	m
ɑ:*	ɒ:, ɪ	ɪ, ɪ	ɪ, ɪ
ɪz*	ɪz, z, s	z, s	z, s
wɔz*	wɒz	wʌz	wʌz
wɛ:*	wɛ, wɛ	wɪ	wɪ
hav*	hæv, v	ʌv, v	ʌv, v
haz*	hez, z, s	ɛz, z, s	ʌz, z, s
had*	həd, d	ɛd, d	ʌd, d
du:	du	dʊ	dʌ, d(jʌ)

A	B	C	D
<b>bi:</b>	<b>bi:, bi</b>	<b>bi</b>	<b>bi</b>
<b>bi:n</b>	<b>bi:n</b>	<b>bi:n, bin</b>	<b>bin</b>
<b>wil</b>	<b>wil, l</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>ɹl</b>
<b>ʃal</b>	<b>ʃɹl</b>	<b>ʃɹl</b>	<b>ʃɹl</b>
<b>kan</b>	<b>kan, kɹn</b>	<b>kɹn, kɹn</b>	<b>kɹn, kɹ</b>
<b>wud*</b>	<b>wud, d</b>	<b>wɹd, d</b>	<b>ɹd, d</b>
<b>ʃud*</b>	<b>ʃud</b>	<b>ʃɹd, ʃɹd</b>	<b>ʃɹd</b>
<b>kud*</b>	<b>kud</b>	<b>kɹd</b>	<b>kɹd</b>
<b>mast*</b>	<b>mast</b>	<b>mast</b>	<b>mas</b>

**237]** When these auxiliaries are negated, the same changes generally take place in the A and B types, but colloquially (C, D) it is the **nɹt** which collapses (cp. 210) into **nt**, whilst the auxiliary itself remains unobscured. Eleven forms to which this applies are marked above. So also **me:ɹnt**, **maitnt**, **dɛ:nt**, **ni:dnt**, **ɹ:nt**; but **masnt**, **dɹ:snt**, **ju:snt**, lose **t** between **s** and **n**. Still more exceptional are **do:nt**, **wo:nt**, **kɹ:nt**, **ʃɹ:nt**. The form **e:ɹnt** (= *am not, are not*) is rare in N. Eng., and entirely vulgar.

#### ADVERBS.

**238]** A large number of adverbs are formed by adding prepositions (**bai**, **wiθ**, **frɹm**, **in**, **at**, &c.) to the pronominal stems **hi:**, **dɛ:**, **hwɛ:** (**hi:r**-, **dɛ:r**-, **hwɛ:r**-, before vowels).

**239]** But the majority of adverbs are derived from adjectives. Some adjectives, such as **litl**, **matʃ**, **fɹ:**, **lɹɹ**, **lo:**, can be always used as adverbs, without change of form: and many more, chiefly monosyllables, can be so used in certain connections, *e. g.*, **hi:** **tɹ:kt laud**, **ple:ɹd hai**, **bɹ:t tʃi:p**, **sɹ:ld di:**, **wɹ:kt hɹ:d**, **wɹ:kt fast**.

**240]** Every such adverb takes the inflected comparative and superlative, *e. g.*, **hi livd loŋā, tō:kt laudā, &c.** But the positive to **betā** and **best** is **wel**; and to **wā:s** and **wā:st** it is **il** or **badli**. Never use **gud** or **bad** as real adverbs.

**241]** It is allowable to say that a thing **luks** (**te:sts, smelz, saundz, fl:z**) **gud** or **bad** (or **plezent, an-plezent, &c.**) but these are really adjectives, subjoined to a special sense of these verbs. Cp. *L. audio*.

**242]** But most adjectives form their adverb by adding **-li**. If they end in **l** already, they only add **-i**, *e. g.*, **bre:ivli, nobli**. In prose these are practically always compared by means of **mo:i** and **mo:st**. Avoid forming adverbs from adjectives already ending in **-li**. Use some periphrasis rather.

**243]** The very common adverbs **az, dē:, hwē:**, become **ez; dē, dē<sup>i</sup>; hwē, hwē**, in unstressed positions, and in careless and vulgar speech may become **az, dā, hwā** or **wā**.

### PREPOSITIONS.

**244]** The prepositions most subject to obscurity, when unstressed, are:

A	B	C	D
<b>at</b>	<b>at, ət</b>	<b>ət, At</b>	<b>At</b>
<b>bai</b>	<b>bai</b>	<b>bai, bi</b>	<b>bi</b>
<b>fō:</b>	<b>fō, fō</b>	<b>fō, fā</b>	<b>fā</b>
<b>frəm</b>	<b>frəm, frəm</b>	<b>frəm, fram</b>	<b>fram</b>
<b>ən</b>	<b>ən</b>	<b>ən, ɒn</b>	<b>ɒn, an</b>
<b>əv</b>	<b>əv, ɒv</b>	<b>ɒv, av</b>	<b>av, A</b>
<b>tu:</b>	<b>tu</b>	<b>tə</b>	<b>tā</b>
<b>wiθ</b>	<b>wiθ, wið</b>	<b>wiθ, wið</b>	<b>wiθ, wið</b>

In the phrases **a'tɔ:l**, **a'twans**, **a'tenire:t**, the stress sets in on the explosion of the **t**. All forms of **fɔ:** lose the diacritic **˙** and gain a following **r**, before a vowel. The change from **wiθ** to **wið** is due to a toned phone following.

### CONJUNCTIONS.

**245]** The conjunctions most subject to obscuration, when unstressed, are :

A	B	C	D
<b>and</b>	<b>and, ɛnd</b>	<b>ɛnd, ɛn</b>	<b>ɛn, ʌn, n</b>
<b>bikə:z</b>	<b>bikə:z</b>	<b>bikəz</b>	<b>kəz</b>
<b>nɔ:</b>	<b>nɔ:, nɔ̃</b>	<b>nɔ, nɔ̃</b>	<b>nʌ</b>
<b>ɔ:</b>	<b>ɔ:, ɔ̃</b>	<b>ɔ, ɔ̃</b>	<b>ʌ</b>
<b>ðan</b>	<b>ðɛn</b>	<b>ðɛn, ðʌn</b>	<b>ðʌn, ʌn, n</b>
<b>hwail</b>	<b>hwail</b>	<b>hwail, wail</b>	<b>wail</b>

All forms of **ɔ:** and **nɔ:**, as of **fɔ:** (244), resume their lost **r** before a vowel. Vulgar pronunciation always, and hasty pronunciation under loss of stress, change **hw** to **w**.

### INTERJECTIONS.

**246]** Interjections, being always emphatic, are never obscured. But many interjections in English are merely literary, or if really heard, are usually heard in forms widely differing from their spelling, *e. g.*, *humph* = **nm** (44), *hist* = **s:t** or **tst**, *pish* = **pf:**, *hush* = **ʃ:**, *tush* = **tʃ:**, *heigh ho* = **hai ho:**; *bah* is oftener **paç**, and *tut* is imploded or sharply exploded **t**. Some hardly appear in any recognised printed form; such are **F:**, expressing oppressive heat; **pf:**, a bad smell; **x:**, disgust, &c.

# TEXTS.

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## PREFACE TO THE TEXTS.

The greater part of the following examples belong to the type B (see 138), or careful Northern pronunciation. But they are preceded by examples of type A (= formal), and followed by examples of type C (= careless), all Northern. Within each type also, they are ranked, as far as possible, in a descending order of carefulness. After these some mixed examples are given. Where a stress-break (136) is not marked by any ordinary stop, it will be indicated by a vertical bar. Let the reader remember that short *ɪ* (87) and little *ʌ* (113) are mere off-glides of diphthongs and must never be spoken as independent syllables; also that the superposed *˙* has no sound at all in itself, but is used to indicate that the subjoined vowel is coronal. The brackets ( ) indicate that the enclosed sound, though articulated, is not separately heard; whilst the brackets [ ] indicate that the enclosed sound, though heard, is not fully articulated, *i. e.* is more or less inferred or subjective (64, 70, 101). Remember that here *ə*, *ʊ*, *ɒ* are obscurations of *e*, *a*, *u*, or neighbouring sounds (98), and are not far removed from them in articulation, and that each of them retains some more or less vague suggestion of its neighbourhood to these sounds respectively.

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**Type A (138).**

Authorised Version of the Bible.

Psalm XXIII, 1-4.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Psalm XXV, 1-3.

Unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul. O my God, I trust in thee; let me not be ashamed, let not mine enemies triumph over me. Yea, let none that wait on thee be ashamed, let them be ashamed which transgress without cause.

Matt. V, 3-9.

Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled. Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God.

**taip eī, paragraf wan θā:ti et.**

o:θaraizd vā:ʃan ov ðe baibl.

ðe twenti θā:d sa:m, frəm ðe fā:st tu ðe fo:ʌθ vā:s.

ðe lō:d iz mai ʃephād; ai ʃal not wənt. hi:  
me:kəθ mi: tu lai daun in grin pastjāz; hi: li:dəθ mi:  
bi'said ðe stil wə:tāz. hi: rə'sto:rəθ mai sol; hi: li:dəθ  
mi: in ðe pə:dz ov raitjasnəs | fō hiz ne:imz se:k.  
je:ī, ðo: ai wə:k θru ðe vali ov ðe ʃado  
ov deθ, ai wil fi:ʌ no: i:vil: fō ðau ā:t wiθ mi:; ðai  
rəd end dai staf | ðe:ī kamfāt mi:.

ðe twenti fiftθ sa:m, frəm ðe fā:st tu ðe  
θā:d vā:s.

antu ði:, o: lō:d, du ai lift ap mai sol. o: mai  
god, ai trast in ði:; let mi not bi: e'ʃe:iməd, let not  
main enəmi:z traiamf o:vā mi:. je:ī, let nan ðet we:t  
ən ði: bi[j] e'ʃe:iməd; let ðəm bi[j] e'ʃe:iməd | hwitʃ trans-  
'gres wiθ'aut kə:z.

ðe fiftθ tʃaptar ov maθju, frəm ðe θā:d tu ðe  
nainθ vā:s.

blesəd ā: ðe pur in spirit; fō: ðe:z iz ðe kiŋ-  
dam ov hevn:. blesəd ā: ðe:ī ðet mo:ʌn; fō: ðe:ī  
ʃəl bi kamfātəd. blesəd ā: ðe mɪ:k; fō: ðe:ī ʃəl  
in'herit ði ā:θ. blesəd ā: ðe:ī hwitʃ du hangar end  
θā:st aftar raitjasnəs; fō: ðe:ī ʃəl bi fi:led. blesəd  
ā: ðe mā:siful; fō: ðe:ī ʃəl əb'te:ɪn mā:si. blesəd  
ā: ðe pju: in hāt; fō: ðe:ī ʃəl si: god. blesəd ā:  
ðe pi:sme:kāz; fō: ðe:ī ʃəl bi kə:ləd ðe tʃildrən ov god.



## The Lord's Prayer.

Matt. VI, 9-13.

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

I. Cor. XIII, 4-10.

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth; but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.

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From the "Te Deum" of the English Prayer-book.

We praise thee, O God; we acknowledge thee to be the Lord. All the earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting.

ðe lō:dz prē:

ðe sikstθ tʃaptar ov maθju, frōm ðe nainθ tu ðe  
θā:ʼti:nθ vā:s.

auʃ fa:ðā | hwitʃ ðit in hevn:, haloed bi: ðai  
neʃm. ðai kiŋdam kam. ðai wil bi ðan | in ā:θ  
az it iz in hevn:. giv as ðis ðeʃ | auʃ ðeʃli bred.  
and fōʼgiv as auʃ dets, az wi: fōʼgiv auʃ ðetāz.  
and lið as not intu temʼte:ʃan, bat diʼlivar as frōm  
irvl. fō: ðain iz ðe kiŋdam, and ðe paur, and ðe  
glo:ri, for evā. eʃʼmen.

ðe θā:ʼti:nθ tʃaptar | ov ðe fā:st iʼpisl tu ðe  
kpʼrinθjenz, frōm ðe fo:ʔθ tu ðe tenθ vā:s.

tʃariti safareθ loŋ, and iz kaind; tʃariti envieθ  
not; tʃariti vōnteθ not itself, iz not pafed ap, ðaθ  
not biʼhe:ʃv itself anʼsimli, sikeθ not har om, iz not  
izili prōʼvo:kt, θiŋkeθ no: irvl; riʼdʒoiseθ not in inʼikwiti,  
bat riʼdʒoiseθ in ðe tru:θ; beareθ o:l θiŋz, biʼliveθ o:l  
θiŋz, ho:peθ o:l θiŋz, enʼdʒureθ o:l θiŋz. tʃariti  
nevā feiʃleθ; bat hwedā ðē bi prōfisiz, ðeʃ fel  
fe:ʃl; hwedā ðē bi taŋz, ðeʃ fel sis; hwedā  
ðē bi noledʒ, it fel vaniʃ eʼweʃ. fō wi: no:  
in pārt, and wi: prōfisai in pārt. bat hwen ðat hwitʃ  
iz pāʃfekt iz kam, ðen ðat hwitʃ iz in pārt fal bi  
ðan eʼweʃ.

---

frōm ðe "ti: di:am" ov ði[j] ingliʃ prē:buk.

wi: preʃz ði: o: god; wi: akʼnoledʒ ði: tu bi: ðe lō:d.  
o:l ði ā:θ ðaθ wā:ʃip ði:, ðe fa:ðar evāʼlastiŋ.

To Thee all angels cry aloud, the heavens and all the powers therein.

To Thee cherubim and seraphim continually do cry.

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth;

Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of Thy glory.

The glorious company of the apostles praise Thee;

The goodly fellowship of the prophets praise Thee;

The noble army of martyrs praise Thee;

The holy church throughout all the world doth acknowledge Thee,

The Father, of an infinite majesty,

Thine honourable, true and only Son,

Also the Holy Ghost, the Comforter.

---

A Hymn of Cardinal Newman.

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,

Lead Thou me on.

The night is dark, and I am far from home;

Lead Thou me on.

Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see

The distant scene,—one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou

Shouldst lead me on.

I loved to choose and see my path—but now

Lead Thou me on.

I loved the garish day, and spite of fears,

Pride ruled my will: remember not past years.

tu ði: ɔɪ eʔndʒalz krai e'laund, ðe hevn:z end ɔɪ ðe  
pauʔz ðeɪn.

tu ði: tʃerubim and sereʃim | kɒn'tɪnjuʔali du krai.  
ho:li, ho:li, ho:li, lɔ:d god ɒv sa'beɪθ;  
hevn end ʔ:θ ʔ: ful ɒv ðe madʒesti ɒv ðai glɔ:ri.  
ðe glɔ:rias kampeni ɒv ði: e'pɔsl:z preɪz ði:;  
ðe gudli feʔlɔʃɪp ɒv ðe prɔfets preɪz ði:;  
ðe nɔ:bl ʔ:mi ɒv mɔ:tʔz preɪz ði:;  
ðe ho:li tʃʔ:ʔ | θru[w]'aut ɔɪ ðe wɔ:ld | dʔθ ak'no-  
ledʒ ði:;

ðe fu:ðʔ, ɒv en infinit madʒesti,  
ðain ɔnarebl, tru: end ɔnli san,  
ɔɪso ðe ho:li go:st, ðe kamfʔtʔ.

e him ɒv kɔ:dɪnəl nju:mən.

li:d kaɪndli lait, e'mɪd ðj ɛn'sʔ:klɪŋ glum,  
li:d ðau mi:[j] ɔn.  
ðe nait ɪz dɔ:k, end ai ɛm fɔ: frɒm ho:m;  
li:d ðau mi:[j] ɔn.  
kɪp ðau mai fɪt; ai du: nɔt ask tu si:  
ðe dɪstent sɪn,—wʔn step ɪ'nʔf fɔ mi:.

ai wɔz nɔt evʔ ðʔs, nɔ preɪd ðet ðau  
ʃudst li:d mi:[j] ɔn.  
ai lavd tu tʃu:z end si: mai pʔθ—bʔt nau  
li:d ðau mi:[j] ɔn.  
ai lavd ðe ɡerɪʃ ðeɪ, and spait ɒv fi:z,  
praɪd ruɪld mai wɪl; rɪ'membʔ nɔt pʔst ji:z.

So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still  
Will lead me on,  
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till  
The night is gone,—  
And with the morn, those angel faces smile,  
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

---

Declamation of Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, act 4, scene 1.

*Portia.* The quality of mercy is not strained;  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed;  
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes  
The throned monarch better than his crown;  
His sceptre shews the force of temporal power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;  
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;  
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,  
It is an attribute to God himself;  
And earthly power doth then shew likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice.

From Milton's Paradise Lost.

Opening of Belial's speech in the infernal Council.

I should be much for open war, O peers,  
As not behind in hate; if what was urged  
Main reason to persuade immediate war,

so: ləŋ dai paʊr hæθ blest mi:, fɜr it stil:  
 wil li:d mi:[j] ɔn,  
 o:f mu:r ɛnd fɛn, o:f krag ɛn(d) tɔrɛnt, til:  
 ðe nait iz ɡɔn,—  
 and wiθ ðe mɔ:n, ðɔ:z ɛɪndʒəl fe:sɜz smail,  
 hwitʃ ai hɛv lʌvd ləŋ sins, and lɔst ɛ'hwaɪl.

ðekle'me:ʃn: ɒv pɔ:etɪri ɛnd dra:me.  
 ʃe:kspi:r, mʌ:tʃɛnt ɒv venis, ʌkt fo:r, si:n wʌn.  
 pɔ:ʃi: ðe kwɔliti ɒv mʌ:si iz nɔt streɪnd;  
 it drɒpθ az ðe dʒɛntl: reɪn frɒm hevn:  
 ʌ'pɒn ðe ple:s bi'ni:θ. it iz twais blest;  
 it blesθ him ðet givz, and him ðet teks;  
 tiz maitiest in ðe maitiest; it bi'kʌmz  
 ðe θrɔmɛd mɒnʌk betʌ ðen hiz kraun;  
 hiz septʌ ʃɔ:z ðe fo:ʃs ɒv tɛmp(ʌ)rəl paʊf,  
 di[j] ʌtrɪbjʊt tu ɔ: ɛnd mʌdʒɛsti,  
 hwɛr'in dʌθ sit ðe dɹɛd ɛnd fɪr ɒv kiŋz;  
 bʌt mʌ:si iz ɛ'bʌv ðis septʌd sweɪ;  
 it iz ɛn'θrɔmɛd in ðe hʌrts ɒv kiŋz,  
 it iz ɛn ʌtrɪbjʊt tu ɡɔd him'self;  
 and ʌ:θli paʊf dʌθ ðen ʃɔ: laɪkest ɡɔdz |  
 hwen mʌ:si si:zʌnz dʒʌstis.

frɒm mɪltʌnz pʌrɛdais lɔst.  
 ɔ:pniŋ ɒv bi:ljʌlz spi:tʃ in di[j] in'fʌ:nl: kʌʊnsl:  
 ai ʃʊd bi mʌtʃ fɔr ɔ:pʌn wɔ:r ɔ: pi:ʌz,  
 az nɔt bi'hʌɪnd in hɛt; if hwɔt wɔz ʌ:dʒd  
 meɪn rɪzʌn | tu pʌ'sweɪd i'mɪdʒɛt wɔ:

Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast  
Ominous conjecture on the whole success;  
When he, who most excels in fact of arms,  
In what he counsels, and in what excels,  
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair  
And utter dissolution, as the scope  
Of all his aim, after some dire revenge.  
First, what revenge? The towers of Heaven are filled  
With armed watch, that render all access  
Impregnable: oft on the bordering deep  
Encamp their legions; or, with obscure wing,  
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,  
Scorning surprise. Or could we break our way  
By force, and at our heels all Hell should rise  
With blackest insurrection, to confound  
Heaven's purest light; yet our great Enemy,  
All incorruptible, would on his throne  
Sit unpolluted; and the ethereal mould,  
Incapable of stain, would soon expel  
Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire,  
Victorious. Thus repulsed, our final hope  
Is flat despair; we must exasperate  
The Almighty Victor to spend all his rage;  
And that must end us; that must be our cure,  
To be no more. Sad cure! for who would lose,  
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,  
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,  
To perish rather, swallowed up and lost  
In the wide womb of uncreated night,  
Devoid of sense and motion?

---

did nōt di'sweīd mi mo:st, and si:m tu kast  
 o:mi:nas kōn'dzektjɑ | ɔn ðe ho:l sak'ses;  
 hwen hi: hu: mo:st ek'selz in fakt ɒv ðimz,  
 in hwɔt hi kaunsalz, and in hwɔt ek'selz  
 mis'trastful, graundz hiz kærɔdz ɔn dis'pɛ: |  
 and ʌtɑ di:ʃo'lʊ:fən, az ðe sko:p  
 ɒv ɔ:l hiz eīm, aftɑ sam dair ri'vendz.  
 fɑ:st, hwɔt ri'vendz? ðe tauiz ɒv hevn ɑ: fild  
 wiθ ðiməd wɔtʃ, ðet rendɑ ɔ:l ak'ses  
 im'pregnebl; ɔft ɔn ðe bɔ:d(ʌ)riŋ di:p  
 ɔn'kamp ðɛ li:dʒanz; ɔ wiθ ɔbskju: wiŋ,  
 skaut fɑr ɛnd waɪd intu ðe relm ɒv nait,  
 skɔ:niŋ sɑ'praiz. ɔ kud wi bre:k aʊf we:ʃ  
 baɪ fo:ʃs, ɛnd at aʊ hɪ:lz ɔ:l hel fud raiz |  
 wið blakest insɑr'ekʃən, tu kɔn'faund  
 hevnz pjʊrest laɪt; jɛt aʊ gre:t enəmi,  
 ɔ:l inkɔ'raptɪbl; wud ɔn hiz θrɔ:n  
 sit ʌnpɔ'lʊrtəd; and di[j] i:θiəriəl moɪld,  
 in'ke:pəbl: ɒv steɪn, wud sʊn eks'pel  
 hɑ mistʃɪf, and pɑ:dz ɔf ðe be:sɑ faɪ,  
 vɪk'tɔ:rjəs. ðas ri'pɑlst, aʊ fainəl ho:p  
 ɪz flɑt dis'pɛ:; wi mast eg'zaspəret  
 dʒ ɔ:l'maiti vɪktɑ tu spɛnd ɔ:l hiz reɪdʒ,  
 and ðat mast ɛnd ʌs; ðat mast bi: aʊ kju:ʃ,  
 tu bi: no mo:ʃ. sɑd kju:ʃ! fɔ hu: wud lʊz,  
 ðo: ful ɒv peɪn, ðis intɔ'lektʃʊəl bi:ŋ,  
 ðo:z θɔ:ts ðet wɔndɑ θru: i:tɑ:ni:ti,  
 tu pɛrɪʃ raɪdɑ, swɔlənd ʌp ɛnd lɔst |  
 in ðe waɪd wʊm ɒv ʌnkri[j]'ɛtəd nait,  
 di'void ɒv sɛns ɛnd mo:ʃən?



From a Sermon by C. H. Spurgeon.

When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep thee; and when thou awakest, it shall talk to thee (Prov. VI, 22).

To talk signifies fellowship, communion, familiarity. It does not say, "It shall preach to thee." Many persons have a high esteem for the Book; but they look upon it as though it were some strangely-elevated teacher, speaking to them from a lofty tribunal, while they stand far below. I will not in the least condemn such reverence, but it were far better if they would understand the familiarity of God's Word. It does not so much preach to us as *talk* to us. It is not, "When thou awakest, it shall lecture thee," or "it shall scold thee." No, no, "it shall *talk* with thee." We sit at its feet, or rather at the feet of Jesus, in the Word, and it comes down to us; it is familiar with us, as a man talketh to his friend. And here let me remind you of the delightful familiarity of Scripture in this respect,—that *it speaks the language of men*. If God had written us a book in His own language, we could not have comprehended it, or what little we understood would have so alarmed us, that we should have besought that those words should not be spoken to us any more; but the Lord, in His Word, often uses language which, though it be infallibly true in its meaning, is not after the knowledge of God, but according to the manner of man. I mean this, that the Word uses similes and analogies of which we may say that they speak humanly, and not according to the absolute truth as God Himself sees it. As men conversing with

from e sĀ:man bai si: e:tf spĀ:dʒan.

hwen dau go:est, it fel li:d di:; hwen dau shi:pest, it fel kip di:; and hwen dau e'weik'est, it fel to:k tu di: (prōvĀbz, tʃaptĀ siks, vĀ:s twenti tu:).

tu to:k signifaiz feloʃip, kōm'junjan, famili'ariti. it daz not se:ĭ, "it fel pri:tʃ tu di:." meni pĀ:sn:z hav e hai e's'ti:m fō ðe buk; bat ðe:ĭ luk a'pōn it | ez ðo: it wē sam stre:ɪndʒli elive:ɪtəd tɪ:tʃĀ, spi:kɪŋ tu ðem from e lofti traɪ'bju:nəl, hwaɪl ðe: stand fō: bi'lo: ai wil not in ðe list kōn'dem satʃ revərəns, bat it wē fō: betĀ: | if ðe:ĭ wud andĀ'stand ðe famili'ariti ov godz wĀ:d. it daz not so: matʃ pri:tʃ tu as | az to:k tu as, it iz not "hwen dau e'weik'est, it fel lektjĀ di:," or "it fel skould di:." no: no:, „it fel to:k wiθ di:.” wi: sit et its fɪt, ɔr raɪðar, et ðe fɪt ov dʒɪ:zəs, in ðe wĀ:d, and it kamz daun tu az; it iz fe'miljĀ wiθ as, az e man to:k'eθ tu hiz frend. and hi:ɪ let mi ri'maɪnd ju ov ðe di'laɪtful famili'ariti ov skriptʃar | in ðis ris'pekt,— ðet it spi:kz ðe laŋwedʒ ov men. if god hæd ritn as e buk in hiz o:n laŋwedʒ, wi kud not hev kōm-pri'hended it, ɔ hwət litl wi andĀ'stud wud hev so: e'lāɪmd as, ðet wi ʃɒd hev bi'so:t ðet ðo:z wĀ:dz ʃɒd not bi spo:kən tu as eni mo:ɪ; bat ðe lō:d, in hiz wĀ:d, ofn: ju:ʒez laŋwedʒ hwɪtʃ, ðo:[w] it bi: in'falibli tru: in its mi:nɪŋ, iz not aftĀ ðe noledʒ ov god, bat e'kō:diŋ tu ðe manar ov man. ai mi:n ðis, ðet ðe wĀ:d ju:ʒez similiz end en'alvɒdʒɪz | ov hwɪtʃ wi me: seɪ | ðet ðe: spi:k hju:mənli, and not e'kō:diŋ tu ði absɒlɒt tru:θ | az god him'self si:z it. az men kōn'vĀ:sɪŋ wiθ

babes use their broken speech, so doth the condescending Word. The Book is not written in the celestial tongue, but in the *patois* of this lowland country, condescending to men of low estate. It feeds us on bread broken down to our capacity,—“on food convenient for us.” It speaks of God’s arm, His hand, His finger, His wings, and even of His feathers. Now, all this is familiar picturing, to meet our childish capacities; for the Infinite One is not to be conceived of as though such similitudes were literal facts. It is an amazing instance of divine love, that He uses homely parables so that we may be helped to grasp sublime truths. Let us thank the Lord of the Word for this.

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### **Type B (138).**

From a speech by Mr. Gladstone.

On the Death of John Bright.

These men [Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright] had lived upon the confidence, the approval, and the applause of the people. The work of their lives had been to propel the tide of public sentiment. Suddenly there came a great occasion on which they differed from the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen. I myself was one of those who did not agree with them in the particular view which they took of the Crimean conflict. But I felt profoundly what must have been the moral elevation of the men who, having been nurtured through their lives in the atmosphere of popular approval and enthusiasm, could at a moment’s notice consent to part with the whole of that favour which

be'ibz | ju:z dē: bro'kan spi:tʃ, so: dæθ dē kondi'sendiŋ  
wā:d. dē bu:k iz nɒt ri:tɪn in dē si'lestjəl tæŋ,  
bæt in dē patwə ɒv ðis lo:lənd kantri, kondi'sendiŋ  
tu men ɒv lo: əs'tet. it fi:dz æs ɒn brəd bro'ken daun  
tu au:f ke'pasiti,—“ɒn fu:d kɒn'vinjənt fɔr æs”. it spi:kz  
ɒv godz ðɪm, hiz hand, hiz fiŋgʌ, hiz wiŋz, and i:vən  
ɒv hiz fedʌz. nau ɔ:l ðis iz fe'miljə piktjəriŋ, tu  
mi:t au:f tʃaɪldɪʃ ke'pasiti:z; fɔ̃ ði infinit wən iz nɒt  
tu bi kɒn'si:vəd ɒv | ez ðo: sətʃ si'militjuzd wā litarəl  
fakts. it iz ɛn e'meɪziŋ instəns ɒv di'vain ləv, ðet hi  
ju:zəz ho:mli pareblz | so: ðet wi meɪ bi helpt tu grasp  
səb'laim tru:dz. let æs θæŋk dē lɔ:d ɒv dē wā:d  
fɔ̃ ðis.

### taip bi:, paregraf wən θɔ:ti et.

frɒm e spi:tʃ bai mistʌ glədstan.

ɒn dē dæθ ɒv dʒən brait.

ðiz men [mistʌ kɒbdən end mistʌ brait] had livd ə'pɒn  
dē kɒnfidəns, ði[j] e'pru:vəl, and ði[j] e'plo:z ɒv dē pi:pl:  
dē wā:k ɒv dē laivz həd bi:n | tu prɒ'pel dē taid ɒv  
pəblik sentiment. sadenli dē keɪm e gret v'keɪzən |  
ɒn hwitʃ dēɪ difəd frɒm dē vast mæ'dʒɔ:riti ɒv dē  
felo kantrimen. ai mai'self wɒz wən ɒv ðo:z | hu: did  
nɒt eɡri: wiθ ðem in dē pē'tikjʌlə vju: hwitʃ dē:  
tʌk | ɒv dē krai'mi: [j] en kɒnflikt. bæt ai felt prɒ'faundli | hwɒt  
mæs hev bi:n dē mɔ:ral eli'veɪʃən ɒv dē men, hu:,  
haviŋ bi:n nɔ:tjəd θru dē laivz in ði[j] atməsfɪr  
ɒv pɒpjʌlər e'pru:vəl end ɛn'θju:zi [j] əzm, kud et e mo'ments  
nɔ:tis | kɒn'sent tu pɑ:t wið dē ho:l ɒv ðæt feɪvə hwitʃ

they had hitherto enjoyed, and which their opponents thought to be the very breath of their nostrils.

I will not now refer to the remarkable and highly varied gifts of Mr. Bright except as to one minor particular; but I cannot help allowing myself the gratification of recording that Mr. Bright was, and that he knew himself to be, and that he delighted to be, one of the chief guardians among us of the purity of the English tongue. He knew how the character of the nation was associated with its language; and as he was in everything an Englishman, profoundly attached to the country in which he was born, so the tongue of his people was to him almost an object of worship; and in the long course of his speeches it would be difficult, indeed hardly possible, to find a single case in which that noble language, the language of Shakespeare and of Milton, did not receive an illustration from his Parliamentary eloquence.

It was the happy lot of Mr. Bright to unite so many and such distinguished intellectual gifts that, if we had had need to dwell upon them alone, we should have presented a dazzling picture to the world; but it was also his happy lot to teach us moral lessons, and by the simplicity, by the consistency, and by the unfailing courage and constancy of his life, to present to us a combination of qualities so elevated in their nature as to carry us at once into a higher atmosphere. It has thus come about that we feel that Mr. Bright is entitled to a higher eulogy than any that could be due to mere intellect, or than any that could be due to mere success. Of mere success he was indeed a conspicuous example; in intellect he might lay claim

de: had hidā'tu en'dzoid, and hwitf' der v'ponents  
 0ot tu bi: de veri brəθ ov dē nostrilz.

ai wil not nau ri'fā: tu de ri'mā:kəbl: end haili  
 verid gifts ov mistā brait | eksept az tu wan mainā pē-  
 'tikjulā; bat ai kanot help v'lau[w]iŋ mai'self de grati-  
 fi'keʃan ov ri'kō:diŋ | dēt mistā brait wəz, and dēt hi nju:  
 him'self tu bi:, and dēt hi di'laitəd tu bi:, wan ov de tʃi:f  
 gā:dʒenz v'maŋ əs | ov de pju:riti ov di[j] ingliʃ tɑŋ.  
 hi: nju: hau de karektar ov de neʃan wəz v'so:sietəd  
 wið its laŋwedʒ; and az hi wəz in evriθiŋ en ingliʃ-  
 men, prə'faundli v'tatʃt tu de kantri in hwitf' hi wəz  
 bōm, so: de tɑŋ ov hiz pi:pl: wəz tu him | o:lmə:st en  
 əbdʒekt ov wā:ʃi:p; and in de ləŋ kō:ʃs ov hiz spi:tʃəz |  
 it wud bi difikalt, in'di:d hā:dli pəsibl:, tu faind v  
 singl: ke:s | in hwitf' dət no:bl: laŋwedʒ, de laŋwedʒ  
 ov ʃekspi:r end ov miltən, did not ri'si:v en ilas'treʃan  
 frəm hiz pā:le'mentari ələkwens.

it wəz de hapi lot ov mistā brait | tu ju'nait so: meni  
 and satʃ dis'tiŋwiʃt intə'lektju[w]əl gifts, dēt if wi həd had  
 ni:d tu dwel ʌ'pən dem v'lo:n, wi: ʃud hev pri'zentəd  
 v dazliŋ piktjā tu de wā:ld; bat it wəz əlso hiz hapi  
 lot tu ti:tʃ əs mərəl lesənz, and bai de sim'plisiti, bai  
 de kən'sistensi, and bai di[j] ʌn'fe:liŋ kərədʒ end kənstensi  
 ov his laif, tu pri'zent tu əs v kəmbi'neʃan ov kwolitiz so:  
 elivertəd in dē netjā | az tu kari əs et wans intu v  
 haiar atməsfi:ā. it həz dəs kam v'baut | dēt wi fi:l  
 dēt mistā brait iz en'taitl:d tu v haiā ju:lɒdʒi | dən eni  
 dēt kud bi dju: tu mi:r intələkt, ō: dən eni dēt kud  
 bi dju: tu mi:ʃ sak'ses. ov mi:ʃ sak'ses hi: wəz in'di:d  
 v kən'spi:kjuəs eg'zempl:; in intələkt hi mait le: kle:ɪm

to a most distinguished place. But the character of the man lay deeper than his intellect, deeper than his eloquence, deeper than anything that could be described as seen upon the surface. The supreme eulogy which is his due is, I apprehend, that he lifted political life to a higher elevation and to a loftier standard. He has thereby bequeathed to his country the character of a statesman which can be made the subject, not only of admiration and of gratitude, but even of what I do not exaggerate in calling—as it has been well called already by one of his admiring eulogists—reverential contemplation.

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### Simple Historical Reading.

#### Old-English Institutions.

The larger kingdoms, such as Wessex and Mercia, were divided into shires; the smaller, such as Essex and Sussex, after they lost their own kings and were made part of one of the larger kingdoms, also became shires. Each shire was divided into smaller districts, called hundreds, which were larger or smaller in different parts of England. Each hundred contained a number of townships. The officer of the township was the town-reeve. He called the grown men of the township to meet in the town-moot. There they settled matters which concerned the township. If the town was defended by a mound, it was called a burgh, or borough, or bury, which are only different ways of saying one word, meaning *defence*. The head officer of a borough was called a borough-reeve. If the town was a place of trade he was often called a port-reeve.

tu e mo:st di's'tiŋwiŋt ple:s. bat ðe karektar ov ðe  
man le:ð di:pā ðen hiz intelekt, di:pā ðen hiz elokwens,  
di:pā ðen eniθiŋ ðet kud bi: di:s'kraibd az sin a'pon  
ðe sā:fes. ðe su'prim ju:lɒdʒi hwitʃ iz hiz dju: iz, ai  
apri'hend, ðat hi: liftəd pɒ'litikəl laif tu e haiar eli've:ʃən |  
and tu e lɒftiā standād. hi: haz ðē:bai bi'kwidəd tu  
hiz kantri | ðe karektar ov e stertsme:n hwitʃ ken bi  
me:ɪd ðe sabdʒekt, nɒt ɒnli ov admi'reʃən end ov gratitju:d,  
bat i:vən ov hwət ai du: nɒt eg'zadzaret in kɔ:liŋ — az it  
haz bi:n wel kɔ:ld ɔ:l'redi bai wən ov hiz ɛd'mairiŋ ju:lɒdʒists  
— reva'renʃəl kɒntem'ple:ʃən.

simpl: his'torikl: ri:diŋ.

ɔ:ld iŋglif insti'tju:ʃn:z.

ðe lɔ:dzā kiŋdamz, satʃ ez wesɛks end mɑ:ʃi:, wē  
di'vaɪdəd intu ʃaɪz; ðe smɔ:lā, satʃ ez esɛks end sasɛks,  
aftā ðeɪ lɒst ðer ɒn kiŋz | end wē me:ɪd pɑ:t ov  
wən ov ðe lɔ:dzā kiŋdamz, ɔ:lso bi'keɪm ʃaɪz. itʃ  
ʃaɪz wɒz di'vaɪdəd intu smɔ:l distriktz, kɔ:ld handrɛdz,  
hwitʃ wē lɔ:dzɔ: ɒ smɔ:lɔ: in dif(ə)rnt pɑ:ts ov iŋglənd.  
itʃ handrɛd kɒn'teɪnd e nambə ov taunʃips. ði:  
ɔ:fɪsɔ: ov ðe taunʃip wɒz ðe taunri:v. hi kɔ:ld ðe  
grɔ:n me:n ov ðe taunʃip tu mi:t in ðe taunmʌt.  
ðē: ðeɪ setlɪd mɑ:tɔ:z hwitʃ kɒn'saɪnd ðe taunʃip.  
if ðe taun wɒz di'fendəd bai e maʊnd, it wɒz kɔ:ld e  
bɑ:g, ɔ: bɑ:ro, ɔ: bəri, hwitʃ ɔ: ɒnli dif(ə)rnt weɪz  
ov seɪŋ wən wɑ:d, mi:nɪŋ di'fens. ðe hed ɔ:fɪsɔ:  
ov e bɑ:ro wɒz kɔ:ld e bɑ:rɔ:rɪ:v. if ðe taun  
wɔ:z e ple:s ov treɪd, hi: wɒz ɔ:fən kɔ:ld e pɔ:trɪ:v.



The men of the township had to keep in repair the bridges and fortifications which the township contained; and if need were, they had to fight. The hundred was presided over by the hundred-man, or hundred-elder. Its meeting was the hundred-moot, and this dealt with the business of the hundred. The head of the shire was the ealdorman, or alderman, who was placed over it by the king and wise men of the whole kingdom. Beside him, in Christian times, was the bishop; and the king was represented by the shire-reeve, or as we now call him, sheriff. The meeting of the men of the shire was called the shire-moot; there they settled all quarrels.

When war was to be made, or the country was invaded, word was sent to the ealdormen, each of whom sent word to the hundred-men of his shire to meet at an appointed place. Each hundred-man called on the town-reeves of his hundred. They assembled the men of each township. Every man between sixteen and sixty had to come. They ranged themselves in families and marched under the command of the reeve and the parish-priest to the meeting-place of the hundred. There they met the men of other townships, and forming one body, they marched under the hundred-man to the meeting-place of the shire, where the whole force of the shire was united under the lead of the ealdorman and the bishop, and then marched against the enemy, or joined the men of other shires, as the case might be. The whole force collected in this way was called the Fyrd.

A group of shires made the kingdom. This was governed by the king and his witena-gemot, which means

ðe men ov ðe taunſip had tu kip in ri'pē: ðe bridʒəz  
 end fō:tiſ'ke:ʃn:z | hwitʃ ðe taunſip kon'te:ɪnd; and if  
 nɪd wē:, ðe: had tu fait. ðe handred wɒz pri'zaided  
 o:vā bai ðe handredmen, ɔ̃ handred eldā. its mitɪŋ  
 wɒz ðe handredmurt, and ðis delt wiθ ðe biznes  
 ov ðe handred. ðe hed ov ðe faiʃ wɒz ði[j] e'aldōman,  
 or o:ldāmen, hu wɒz ple:st o:var it bai ðe kiŋ end  
 waiz men | ov ðe ho:l kiŋdam. bi'said him, in kristjen  
 taimz, wɒz ðe biʃap; and ðe kiŋ wɒz repri'zented bai  
 ðe fairri:v, or ez wi nau kɔ:l him, ʃerif. ðe mitɪŋ  
 ov ðe men ov ðe faiʃ wɒz kɔ:ld ðe faiʃmurt; ðē:  
 ðe: setlɪd o:l kwɔ:ralz.

hwen wō: wɒz tu bi me:ɪd, ɔ̃: ðe kantri wɒz in-  
 'veɪdɪd, wā:d wɒz sent tu ði[j] e'aldōmen, itʃ ov hum  
 sent wā:d tu ðe handredmen ov hiz faiʃ | tu mit et en  
 e'pointed ple:s. itʃ handredmen kɔ:ld ɔn ðe taun-  
 ri:vz ov (h)iz handred. ðe:j e'semblɪd ðe men ov itʃ  
 taunſip. evri man bi'twɪn sikstɪn end siksti had tu  
 kam. ðe:ɪ re:ɪndʒd ðem'selvz in familiz | end mǽ:tʃt  
 andā ðe kɔ'mand ov ðe ri:v end ðe pariʃ'pri:st | tu  
 ðe mitɪpple:s ov ðe handred. ðē: ðe:ɪ met ðe men  
 ov adā taunſips, and fō:mɪŋ wan bɔ:di, ðe:ɪ mǽ:tʃt  
 andā ðe handredmen tu ðe mitɪpple:s ov ðe faiʃ,  
 hwē: ðe ho:l fo:ɪs ov ðe faiʃ wɒz ju'naitɪd | andā ðe  
 li:d ov ði[j] e'aldōman end ðe biʃap, end ðen mǽ:tʃt  
 e'genst ði[j] enɔ:mi, ɔ̃: dʒoɪnd ðe men ov adā faiʃz, az  
 ðe ke:s mait bi:. ðe ho:l fo:ɪs kɔ'lektɪd in ðis we:ɪ  
 wɒz kɔ:ld ðe fyrd.

e grup ov faiʃz me:ɪd ðe kiŋdam. ðis wɒz  
 ɡavānd bai ðe kiŋ end hiz wɪtena ɡe'mɔ:t, hwitʃ mi:nz

"meeting of wise men". It was made up of the king and the members of his family, the ealdormen, the archbishops, the bishops, and the king's thegns. The king's thegns had been originally the king's servants, but were really the greater nobles. The witenagemot elected the king: but it was quite a small body, even in the larger kingdoms.

In each English shire there was a quantity of land which belonged to the settlement, but had not been given to any one man. This was called folk-land. The king and the wise men used to make grants of this land, and the pieces thus granted were called bócland, because they were given to their owners by "book" or title-deed.

RANSOME.

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Reading aloud from a Newspaper, quickly.

Daily Mail, 22nd Oct. 1897.

Insects in Lapland.

Anyone who hopes to make a comfortable journey in Lapland should never make the mistake of arriving there equipped as an ordinary tourist. It is a country that abounds in mosquitoes and knorts, and if there is a fly more persistent than another it is a knort. A knort is a small creature with the obstinacy of a hundred mosquitoes and the patience of ten Jobs. A mosquito heralds his own approach with a menacing buzz. He hovers around, and if the intended victim is quick, the pest can be killed, and easily killed; though of course, if the creatures attack in battalions, the whole number cannot be slaughtered, and victory must go to the many. The knort, on the

"mirtig ov waiz men". it woz me:ld ap ov ðe kiŋ end  
 ðe membāz ov hiz famili, ði[j] e'aldōmen, ði[j] ārtf'biŋaps,  
 ðe biŋaps, end ðe kiŋz θe:ŋz. ðe kiŋz θe:ŋz  
 hed bin o'ridʒinali ðe kiŋz sā:vents, bat wer ri:ali ðe  
 gretā no:bliz. ðe witena ge'mo:st i'lektəd ðe kiŋ; bat  
 it woz kwait e smol bōdi, i:v:n in ðe lā:dʒā kiŋdamz.

in itf ingliŋ fai ðe woz e kwontiti ov land |  
 hwitf bi'loŋd tu ðe setlmēt, bat hed nōt bin givn:  
 tu eni wan man. ðis woz kōld fo:kland. ðe kiŋ  
 end ðe waiz men ju:st tu me:k grants ov ðis land, and  
 ðe pi:ses ðas granted wē kōld bo:kland, bikōz ðe:  
 wē givn: tu ðer omāz bai "buk", o taitl:did.

ransam.

ri:diŋ e'laud frōm e nju:zpepā, kwikli.  
 ðe de:ili me:il, ðe twenti sekand ov ək'to:bā,  
 e:ti:n nainti sevn.

insekts in lapland.

eniwan hu ho:ps tu me:k a kamfātabl dʒā:ni  
 in lapland | fōd nevā me:k ða mis'tek av a'raivig  
 ðē | i'kwipt ez en o'dinari turist. its e kantri  
 ðat e'baundz in mas'kitoz an(d) nō:ts, end if ðāz e  
 flai mo: pā'sistent ðan a'nadā | its e nō:t. e nō:t iz  
 e smol kintjā | wiθ ði[j] obstinasi ov e handred mas'kitoz,  
 and ðe peŋns ov ten dʒo:bz. e mas'kito heraldz iz  
 o:n e'pro:tŋ wiθ e menesiŋ bazi. hi hovāz a'raund,  
 end if ði[j] in'tendəd viktīm iz kwik, ðe pest kan bi kild,  
 end izili kild; ðo: ov kō:ts, if ðe kintjāz e'tak  
 in be'taljanz, ðe ho:l nambā kant bi slo:tād,  
 end viktari mast go: tu ðe meni. ðe nō:t en ði[j]

other hand, is silent and apparently harmless. He arrives unobtrusively. He strolls about a bit, as if he were not in the least bit hungry, but only a little pleasantly inquisitive. What harm could such a small thing do to your thick knitted stockings? But the beak of the knort is long, and having chosen his rendezvous, the owner of that beak proceeds to burrow with it, with a result that is altogether surprising, and certainly most painful. The Lapp himself stains his face with a mixture of tar and grease, which the creatures do not like. Moreover, it is a fact that the mosquito and knort do not assail the natives as they do strangers. A mask of this stain, and a handkerchief, placed inside the cap and left to hang down behind, are the native precaution. But the tourist thinks of "England, home and beauty," and probably does not relish disguising his complexion into that of a mulatto. So he makes himself miserable by trying to wear a veil, something like a meat-safe, from which all the world looks like milk-and-water, and he breathes with a suffocating feeling, as if he were on the point of choking or fainting, or doing something equally unmanly.

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A fable told to children.

The Sow and the Wolf.

Once upon a time there was a sow which had a many little ones. One day a wolf was passing that way, and raising himself on his hind legs, he peeped over the side of the sty, and saw all the little sucking-pigs frisking

Aðá hand, iz sailent and e'perentli hāmles. hi: e'raivz  
 anb'tru:sivli. hi strouz e'baut e bit, az if hi wā not  
 in ðe list bit hangri, bat onli e litl plezn'tli iq-  
 'kwizitiv. hwot hām kōd satf e smol θiŋ du: tu  
 jū θik nitēd stōkinz? bat ðe bi:k ov ðe nōt  
 iz lōŋ, end haviŋ tʃo:zn: (h)iz rōndivuu, ði omar  
 ov ðat bi:k prō'sidz tu baro wið it, wið e ri'zalt ðets  
 o:lta'gedā sā'praiziŋ, end sā:tenli mo:st pe:nfl:. ðe  
 lap him'self ste:nz (h)iz fe:s wið e mikstjar ov tair  
 an(d) griz, hwitf ðe kairtjāz do:nt laik. mo:ro:var its  
 e fakt | ðet ðe mas'kito en(d) nōt do:nt e'se:fl ðe  
 netivz ez ðe:ɪ du stœ:ɪndzāz. e mask ov ðis ste:n, end  
 e han'kāt'if, ple:st in'said ðe kap end left tu haŋ  
 daun bi'haind, ā ðe netiv pri'kō:n:. bat ðe turist  
 θiŋks ov "inglend, ho:m end bjurti," end prōbabli daznt  
 relif dis'gaiziŋ (h)iz kam'plekfn: intu ðat ov e mju'lato.  
 so: hi me:ks (h)im'self mizara:bl bai trai[j]iŋ tu we:r e ve:fl,  
 samθiŋ laik e mitse:f, frōm hwitf o:l ðe wā:ld luks  
 laik milken(d)'wō:tā, end hi bri:ðz wiθ e safōke:tiŋ  
 filiŋ, ez if hi war on ðe pōint ov tʃō:kiŋ ō fe:ɪntiŋ,  
 ō du:ŋ samθiŋ i:kwali an'manli.

---

e fe:ɪbl to:ld tu tʃildren.

ðe sau end ðe wulf.

wans a'pon e taim dā woz e sau | hwitf had e meni  
 litl: wanz. wan ðe:ɪ e wulf waz pasiŋ ðat we:ɪ, and  
 se:ziŋ him'self on (h)iz haind legz, hi pi:pt o:vā ðe said  
 ov ðe stai, end so: o:l ðe litl: sakiŋpiŋz friskiŋ

about. But their mother the sow was there, and she was very strong; so the wolf dare not touch them, though he was nearly wild with hunger, and wanted badly to eat them up. So he pretended to be very friendly, and said, Good morning, Mrs. Sow, what a beautiful family you have got. I never saw any children so pretty; and I never saw a mother so kind and so attentive to the wants of her little ones. You must be very tired sometimes with all this house-work. Pray let me know what I can do for you. Perhaps you'd like to take a little walk this morning, while I look after the children. It would be quite a pleasure to me to serve so good a neighbour, I assure you. But the old Sow was much too wise to be deceived by the cunning crafty Wolf. So she said to him, You are very kind, Mr. Wolf, but I don't let anybody look after my children but myself. You are very fond of them, no doubt; and I know the reason why. So please begone, this very minute. Be off with you, I say. If you had been an honourable wolf, you never would have come here at all. So the Wolf, seeing that his wickedness was quite understood, slunk off with his tail between his legs, and hungrier than ever. But the little pigs remained with their kind and careful mother, and were quite safe.

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### Nursery Rhyme.

#### Cock Robin.

Who killed Cock Robin?

I, said the Sparrow, with my bow and arrow,  
I killed Cock Robin.

e'baut. bat ðē maðǣ ðe sau wɔz ðē; and fī: wɔz  
 veri strɔŋ; so: ðe wulf ðēnt tatf ðem, ðo: hi  
 wɔz ni:ʒli waild wiθ haŋgǣ, end wonted badli tu it  
 ðem ap. so: hi pri'tendəd tu bi veri frendli, end sed,  
 gud mō:niŋ misiz sau, hwot e bjurtifol famili ju:v  
 got. ai nevǣ so: eni tʃildrən so priti; and ai nevǣ  
 so: e maðǣ so kaind | end so[w] e'tentiv tu ðe wɔnts  
 ɒv hǣ litl wanz. ju mast bi veri taið sam'taimz  
 wið ɔl ðis hauswǣ:k. pre:ʃ let mi no: hwot ai kan  
 du: fō ju. praps juð laik tu te:k e litl wɔ:k ðis  
 mō:niŋ, hwail ai luk aftǣ ðe tʃildrən. it wad bi  
 kwait e plegǣ tu mi: tu sǣ:v so: gud e neǣbǣ, ai  
 e'ju:ʃ ju. but ði ɔld sau wɔz matf tu: waiz tu bi  
 di'si:vɔd bai ðe kaniŋ krafti wulf. so: fī sed tu him,  
 juǣ veri kaind mistǣ wulf, bat ai ðont let enibodi luk  
 aftǣ mai tʃildrən bat mai'self. juǣ veri fɔnd ɒv ðem  
 no: daut; and ai no: ðe ri:zn: hwai. so: pliz bi'gɔn,  
 ðis veri minit. bi: ɔf wiθ ju ai se:ʃ. if ju hɛd  
 bin en ɔnarabl wulf, ju nevǣ wud ev kam hir  
 e tɔ:l. so: ðe wulf, si:ʃiŋ ðet hiz wikədnes waz kwait  
 andǣ'stud, slaŋk ɔf wiθ hiz te:ʃl bi'twim (h)iz legz, and  
 haŋgriǣ ðen evǣ. bat ðe litl: pigz ɹi'me:ɪnd wiθ  
 ðē kaind end kē:ʃol maðǣ, and wǣ kwait se:f.

---

nǣ:sari raim.

kɔk rɔbin.

hu: kild kɔk rɔbin?

ai, sed ðe sparo, wiθ mai bo: end aro,  
 ai kild kɔk rɔbin.



Who saw him die?

I, said the Fly, with my little eye,  
I saw him die.

Who caught his blood?

I, said the Fish, with my little dish,  
I caught his blood.

Who'll make his shroud?

I, said the Beetle, with my thread and needle,  
I'll make his shroud.

Who'll dig his grave?

I, said the Owl, with my spade and shovel\*,  
I'll dig his grave.

Who'll read the prayers?

I, said the Rook, with my little book,  
I'll read the prayers.

Who'll be the clerk?

I, said the Lark, if it's not in the dark,  
I'll be the clerk.

Who'll bear him to his grave?

I, said the Kite, if it's not in the night,  
I'll bear him to his grave.

Who'll be chief mourner?

I, said the Dove, for I mourn for my love,  
I'll be chief mourner.

\* Provincial for *shovel*.

hu: sɔ: him dai?

ai, sed ðe flai, wiθ mai litl: ai,  
ai sɔ: him dai.

hu: kɔ:t (h)iz blɑd?

ai, sed ðe fɪʃ, wiθ mai litl: diʃ,  
ai kɔ:t (h)iz blɑd.

hu:l me:k (h)iz ʃraʊd?

ai, sed ðe bi:tɪl, wiθ mai θred ɛn(d) ni:dl.  
ail me:k (h)iz ʃraʊd.

hu:l dig (h)iz greɪv?

ai, sed di[j] aul, wiθ mai speɪd ɛnd faʊl,  
ail dig (h)iz greɪv.

hu:l ni:d ðe pre:z?

ai, sed ðe ru:k, wiθ mai litl: bu:k,  
ail ni:d ðe pre:z.

hu:l bi ðe klɑ:k?

ai, sed ðe lɑ:k, if its nɔt in ðe dɑ:k,  
ail bi ðe klɑ:k.

hu:l be: him tu hiz greɪv?

ai, sed ðe kait, if its nɔt in ðe nait,  
ail be: him tu hiz greɪv.

hu:l bi tʃi:f mo:ɪn?

ai, sed ðe dʌv, fɔr ai mo:ɪn fɔr mai lʌv,  
ail bi tʃi:f mo:ɪn.

Who'll sing a psalm?

I, said the Thrush, as I sit in my bush,  
I'll sing a psalm.

Who'll toll the bell?

I, said the Bull, because I can pull,  
I'll toll the bell.

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From "Framley Parsonage," a novel by Anthony  
Trollope.

[Mrs. Harold Smith, sister of Mr. Nathaniel Sowerby,  
visits Miss Dunstable, a rich maiden lady, on a matri-  
monial mission.]

- S. I may as well break the ice at once. You know enough of Nathaniel's affairs to be aware that he is not a very rich man.
- D. Since you do ask me about it, I suppose there's no harm in saying that I believe him to be a very poor man.
- S. Not the least harm in the world, but just the reverse. Whatever may come of this, my wish is that the truth should be told scrupulously on all sides; the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.
- D. *Magna est veritas*, as the Bishop of Barchester taught me long ago. But I forget the remainder.
- S. The bishop was quite right, my dear, I'm sure. But if you go to your Latin, I'm lost. As we were just now saying, my brother's pecuniary affairs are in a bad state. He has a beautiful property of his own, which has been in the family for I can't say how many centuries—long before the Conquest, I know.

hul siŋ e sa:m ?  
 ai, sed ðe θraʃ, az ai sit in mai buʃ,  
 ail siŋ e sa:m.

hul to:l ðe bel ?  
 ai, sed ðe bul, biko:z ai ken pul,  
 ail to:l ðe bel.

from "framli pā:sanedz," e novl: bai anθani  
 trələp.

[misiz harald smiθ, sistar ov mistā ne'θanjəl sauābi,  
 vizits mis danstebl, a ritʃ me:ɪdn: le:ɪdi, ɔn e matn-  
 'mo:nial mɪʃən.]

- S. ai me:ɪ ez wel bre:k ði[j] ais et wans. ju no: i'naʃ  
 ov ne'θanjəl e'fē:z tu bi e'wē: ðet hiz not e  
 veri ritʃ man.
- D. sins ju du: ask mi e'baut it, ai sa'po:z ðē:z no: hām  
 in se:[j]iŋ ðet ai bi'li:v him tu bi e veri pu:ɪ man.
- S. not ðe list hām in ðe wā:ld, bat dʒast ðe ri'vā:s.  
 hwot'evā me: kam ov ðis, mai wɪʃ iz ðet ðe tru:θ  
 juð bi to:ld skrupjələsli ɔn o:l saidz—ðe tru:θ,  
 ðe ho:l tru:θ, and naθiŋ bat ðe tru:θ.
- D. magna est veritas, az ðe biʃap ov bātʃfestā to:t  
 mi loŋ e'go:. bat ai fə'get ðe ri'me:ɪndā.
- S. ðe biʃap wɒz kwait ɹait, mai di:ā, aim fu:ɪ. bat  
 if ju go: tu ju:ɪ latin, aim lɒst. az wi wā dʒast  
 nau se:[j]iŋ, mai bradāz pi'kjʊ:njəri e'fē:z ɒr in e  
 veri bad stət. hi haz e bjʊtɪfʊl prɒpāti ov hiz ɔn,  
 hwɪtʃ hez bi:n in ðe famili fɔr ai kənt se:ɪ hau meni  
 sentjʊrɪz—loŋ bi'fo:ɪ ðe kɒŋkwɛst, ai no:.

- D. I wonder what my ancestors were then.
- S. It does not much signify to any of us what our ancestors were; but it's a sad thing to see an old property go to ruin.
- D. Yes indeed, we none of us like to see our property going to ruin, whether it be old or new. I have some of that feeling already, although mine was only made the other day, out of an apothecary's shop.
- S. God forbid that I should ever help you to ruin it. I should be sorry to be the means of your losing a ten-pound note.
- D. *Magna est veritas*, as the dear bishop said. Let us have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as we agreed just now.
- S. And that's what I wish. Of course my chief object is to secure my dear brother's happiness.
- D. That's very unkind to poor Mr. Harold Smith.
- S. Well, well, well, you know what I mean.
- D. Yes, I think I know what you mean. Your brother is a gentleman of good family, but of no means.
- S. Not quite so bad as that.
- D. Of embarrassed means then, or anything you will; whereas I am a lady of no family, but of sufficient wealth. You think that if you brought us together and made a match of it, it would be a good thing for—for whom?
- S. Yes, exactly.
- D. But for whom? Remember the bishop now and his nice little bit of Latin.
- S. For Nathaniel then. It would be a very good thing for him. Now that's honest, is it not?

- D. ai wandā hwot mai ansestāz wē: ðen.
- S. it daznt matf signifai tu eni ov as | hwot aur ansestāz wē:; bat its e sad ðiŋ tu si: en oīld prōpāti go: tu ruīn.
- D. jes in'di:d, wi nan ov as laik tu si: auī prōpāti goiŋ tu ruīn, hweðar it bi oīld ð nju: aiv sam ov ðet filiŋ ol'ædi, ol'ðo: main woz onli meīd ði: ađā deī, aut ov en e'pøθekeriz fop.
- S. gōd fō'bid ðet ai fud evā help ju tu ruīn it. ai fud bi sori tu bi ðe minz ov juī luziŋ e ten pound not.
- D. magna est veritas, az ðe di:f biŋap sed. let as hav ðe tru:θ, ðe hoīl tru:θ, and naθiŋ bat ðe tru:θ, az wi e'gri:d dʒast nau.
- S. and ðats hwot ai wi:f. ov ko:īs mai tʃi:f øbdʒekt iz tu si'kju:f mai di:f bradāz hapīves.
- D. ðats veri an'kaīnd tu pu:f mistā harald smiθ.
- S. wel, wel, wel, ju no: hwot ai min.
- D. jes, ai θiŋk ai no: hwot ju min. juī bradāz e dʒentlmən ov gud famili, bat ov no: minz.
- S. not kwait so: bad ez ðat.
- D. ov øm'barest minz ðen, ør eniθiŋ ju wil; hwer'az aim e leīdi ov no: famili, bat ov sa'fīn:t welθ. ju θiŋk ðet if ju brø:t as tu'geđā | ønd meīd e matf ov it, it wud bi: e gud θiŋ fō:—fō: hum?
- S. jes, eg'zaktli.
- D. bat fō hum? ri'membā ðe biŋap nau, and hiz nais litl: bit ov latin.
- S. fō ne'θanjəl ðen. it wud bi: e veri gud θiŋ fō him. nau ðats ønest, iz it not?

- D. Yes, that's honest. And did he send you here to tell me this?
- S. Well, he did, that and something else.
- D. And now let's have the something else. You were going to tell me how well he would use me, no doubt.
- S. Something of that kind.
- D. That he wouldn't beat me; or spend all my money, if I got it tied up out of his power; or look down on me with contempt because my father was an apothecary. Was that it?
- S. I was going to tell you that you might be more happy as Mrs. Sowerby of Chaldicotes than you can be as Miss Dunstable—
- D. Of Mount Lebanon. And had Mr. Sowerby no other message to send? Nothing about love, or anything of that sort? I should like to know, before taking such a leap.
- S. I do believe that he has as true a regard for you as any man of his age ever does have—
- D. For any woman of mine. That's not putting it in a very devoted way, certainly; but I'm glad to see you remember the good bishop's maxim.
- S. What would you have me say? If I told you he was dying for love, you would say I was trying to cheat you. And now, because I don't tell you so, you say he is wanting in devotion. I must say you are hard to please.
- D. Perhaps I am very unreasonable. As for expecting the love of a man who condescends to be my husband, that, of course, would be monstrous.

- D. jes, ðats ɔnɛst. an(d) did hi send ju hi:f tu tel mi ðis?
- S. wel, hi did, ðat ɛnd samθiŋ els.
- D. and nau lets hav ðe samθiŋ els. ju wɔ̃ goiŋ to tel mi hau wel hi wud ju:z mi, no: daʊt.
- S. samθiŋ ɒv ðat kaɪnd.
- D. ðet hi wudnɪt bi:t mi; ɔ̃ spend ɔ:l mai mani, if ai got it taɪd ap aʊt ɒv hiz paʊɹ̃; ɔ̃ luk daʊn ɔn mi wiθ kɔn'tɛmt | bi'kɔ:z mai fɔ:ðɹ̃ wɒz ɛn ɛ'pɒθekəri wɒz ðat it?
- S. ai wɒz goiŋ tu tel ju ðet ju maɪt bi mo:f hapi | az misiz saʊɹ̃bi ɒv tʃɹ̃aldikɔ:ts | ðan ju kan bi ɛz mis dɹ̃nstɛbl—
- D. ɒv maʊnt lebənən. and had mistɹ̃ saʊɹ̃bi no: ɹ̃ðɹ̃ mesedʒ tu send? nɹ̃θiŋ ɛ'baut lɹ̃v, ɔr ɛniθiŋ ɒv ðat sɔ:rt? aɪd laɪk tu no: bi'fɔ:f tɛkiŋ sɹ̃tʃ ɛ lɪp.
- S. ai du: bi'lɪv hi haz ɛz tru: ɛ ri'gɹ̃d fɹ̃ ju: | ɛz ɛni man ɒv hiz ɛɹ̃ðʒ ɛvɹ̃ dɹ̃z hav—
- D. fɔr ɛni wʊmən ɒv maɪn. ðats nɔt putiŋ it in ɛ veri di'vɔ:təd weɹ̃, sɹ̃ɹ̃tɹ̃nli; bɹ̃t aɪm glɹ̃d tu si: ju ri'membɹ̃ ðe gud biʃɹ̃ps mɹ̃ksɪm.
- S. hwɔt wud ju hav mi seɹ̃? if ai toɪld ju hi wɒz daɪiŋ fɹ̃ lɹ̃v, ju wud seɹ̃ ai wɒz tɹ̃aiiŋ tu tʃɹ̃ɪt ju. and nau, bi'kɔ:z ai dɔ:nt tel ju so:, ju seɹ̃ hi:z wɔntiŋ in di'vɔ:fən. ai mɹ̃st seɹ̃ ju:f hɹ̃d tu plɪ:z.
- D. pɹ̃ɹ̃hɹ̃ps aɪm veri ɹ̃n'ɹ̃:zɹ̃ɛbl. az fɔr ɛks'pektiŋ ðe lɹ̃v ɒv ɛ man hu kɔndi'sendz tu bi: mai hɹ̃zbɛnd, ðat, ɒv kɔ:fɹ̃s, wud bi mɔnstrɹ̃s.



- S. Now, my dear Miss Dunstable!
- D. I feel indeed that I ought to be obliged to your brother for sparing me the string of complimentary declarations which are usual on such occasions. He, at any rate, is not tedious—or rather you on his behalf. No doubt his time is so occupied with his parliamentary duties that he cannot attend to this little matter himself.
- S. He was coming here himself, but I advised him not to do so.
- D. That was so kind of you!
- S. I thought that I could explain to you more openly and more freely what his intentions really were.
- D. Oh I've no doubt that they are honourable. He does not want to deceive me in that way, I am quite sure.
- S. Upon my word, you would provoke a saint.
- D. I am not likely to get into any such company by the alliance that you are now suggesting to me. There are not many saints usually at Chaldicotes, I believe; always excepting my dear bishop and his wife.
- S. But my dear, what am I to say to Nathaniel?
- D. Tell him, of course, how much I am obliged to him.
- S. Do listen to me one moment. I dare say I have done wrong to speak to you in such a bold unromantic way.
- D. Not at all. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,—that's what we agreed on.
-

- S. nau, mai di:f mis dansteb!l
- D. ai fil in'did ðet ai ɔ:t tu bi v'blaidʒd tu ju:f brad̩ |  
 fō spɛrɪŋ mi: ðe stɪŋ vɔ kɒmplɪ'mɛntəri dekle'reɪʃnɪz |  
 hwɪtʃ ʌ ju:ʒuəl ɒn sətʃ v'keɪʒənz. hi: ɐ tɛni reɪt,  
 ɪz nɒt tɪ:dʒəs—ɔr rɔ:ð̩ ju: | ɒn hɪz bi'hɑ:f, nɔ: daʊt  
 hɪz taɪmz sɔ: ɔkjuːpaɪd wɪθ hɪz pɑ:lɛ'mɛntəri dʒu:tɪz |  
 ðet hi kənɒt ɐ'tend tu ðɪs lɪtl: mat̩ him'self.
- S. hi: wɒz kəmɪŋ hɪ:f him'self, bʊt ai ɛd'vaɪzɪd hɪm nɒt  
 tu du: sɔ.
- D. ðat wɒz sɔ: kaɪnd vɔ ju!
- S. ai θɔ:t ðet ai kʊd ɛks'pleɪn tu ju moʊr ɔ:pənli | ɛnd  
 mo:f frɪli | hwɒt (h)ɪz ɪn'tɛnʃnɪz ɪ:ʌli weɪ.
- D. ɔ: aɪv nɔ: daʊt ðet ðe:ɪ ɔnreɪbl. hi: dɑ:znɪt  
 wɒnt tu dɪ'sɪv mɪ[j] ɪn ðat weɪ, aɪm kwaɪt ju:f.
- S. ʌ'pɒn maɪ wʌɪd, ju wʊd pr'vɔ:k ɐ seɪnt.
- D. aɪm nɒt laɪkli tu ɡet ɪntu ɛni sətʃ kəmpeɪni | baɪ ðɪ:  
 ɐ'laiəns ðet ju:f nau sɑ'dʒestɪŋ tu mi. ðɛr  
 ʌ nɒt mɛni seɪnts ju:ʒuəli ɛt tʃɒldɪkɔ:ts aɪ bi'lɪv;  
 ɔ:lweɪz ɛk'septɪŋ maɪ di:f bɪʃəp ɛnd hɪz waɪf.
- S. bət maɪ di:f, hwɒt ɛm aɪ tu se: tu nɐ'θanjəl?
- D. tel hɪm, vɔ kɔ:ɪs, haʊ matʃ aɪm v'blaidʒd tu hɪm.
- S. du: lɪsn: tu mi wʌn mɒmənt. aɪ dē: seɪ aɪv dʌn  
 ɔɪ tu spɪk tu ju ɪn sətʃ ɐ bɔɪld ʌnɔ'mʌntɪk weɪ.
- D. nɒt ɐ tɔɪl. ðe tru:θ, ðe hoɪl tru:θ, ʌnd nʌθɪŋ  
 bət ðe tru:θ, ðats hwɒt wɪ[j] ɐ'ɡrɪnd ɒn.

**From "The Pickpocket," comedy, by G. P. Hawtrey.****Characters:**

GREGORY GRUMBLETON, imaginary invalid.

FREDA, his niece (assisting him to alight from bath-chair).

F. Carefully, Uncle Gregory. Carefully out of the chair.

G. Chair, do you call it? I call it a perambulator. Where are you taking me? I'm not going into that stuffy hotel. I want to sit down.

F. Then let us stay outside. What a lovely place! I think you'll enjoy sitting out here.

G. No, I shan't, I shan't enjoy anything. I shall catch my death of cold. But anything is better than those unwholesome rooms. I'm feeling faint. I'm sinking! I know why it is! It's because I could eat no breakfast, no breakfast at all.

F. Why, Uncle Gregory! you had ham and eggs, and a chop, and an omelette.

G. Well but you know what I mean. Of course I forced myself to eat a little food; but I didn't enjoy it. I didn't enjoy it a bit.

F. I certainly thought you enjoyed your breakfast, uncle.

G. I tell you I did not. The fact is, I'm feeling frail, very frail.

F. Oh, Uncle Gregory, don't say that.

G. Ah, my pet, you're a good child. You will be sorry, eh? —a little sorry when I die? You will come here some day and strew flowers over my little grave?

F. Uncle Gregory, don't! Cheer up! Come now, where shall we sit?

frəm “ðe pikpəkət,” kəmədi, bai dʒi: pi: hə:tri.

karəkt̪ɪz.

ɡrɛɡəri ɡrɑmbl:dan, i'mɑdʒinari inveli:d.

fri:de, hiz ni:s (e'sistiŋ him tu e'lait frəm bæθ tʃɛ:).

F. kɛ:fuli, ʌŋkl: ɡrɛɡəri. kɛ:fuli aut ɒv ðe tʃɛ:.

G. tʃɛ:, dʒu kə:l it? ai kə:l it e par'ambjulet̪ɪ. hwɛ:ɪ

ɪ ju te:kiŋ mi? aim nɒt ɡo:ɪŋ intu θæt stɑfi

hə'tel. ai wənt tu sit daun.

F. ðen let ʌs steɪ aut'said. hwət e lɑvli ple:s! ai θiŋk  
ju'l ən'dʒoɪ sitiŋ aut hi:ɪ.

G. nɒ: ai faɪnt, ai faɪnt ən'dʒoɪ eniθiŋ. ai fl: kɑtʃ

mi ðeθ ɒv kə:ld. bæθ eniθiŋz bet̪ɪ ðen ðo:z

ʌn'hə:lsəm rʌnz. aim fi:liŋ feɪnt. aim siŋkiŋ!

ai nɒ: hwai it iz. its bi'kə:z ai kɒd ɪt nɒ: brɛkfɛst,  
nɒ: brɛkfɛst e tə:l.

F. hwai, ʌŋkl: ɡrɛɡəri! ju həd hɑm ɛnd ɛgz, ʌnd e tʃɒp,  
ʌnd ɛn ɔmilet.

G. wɛl bæθ ju nɒ: hwət ai mi:n. ɒv kə:ls ai fə:ɪst  
mi'self tu ɪt e litl fu:d; bæθ ai didnt ən'dʒoɪ it. ai  
didnt ən'dʒoɪ it e bit.

F. ai sɑ:tənli θə:t ju ən'dʒoɪd jɒ brɛkfɛst ʌŋkl:.

G. ai tel ju ai didnt. ðe fɑkt iz aim fi:liŋ freɪl,  
veri freɪl.

F. ɔ:, ʌŋkl: ɡrɛɡəri, do:nt seɪ ðæt.

G. ɑ: mai pɛt, juɪ e ɡʊd tʃaɪld. ju:l bi sɔ:ri, eɪ?

—e litl: sɔ:ri, hwɛn ai dai? ju:l kɑm hi:ɪ sɑm

deɪ | ɛnd stɹu: flɑu[w]ɪz ɔ:vɪ mai litl: ɡreɪv?

F. ʌŋkl: ɡrɛɡəri, do:nt. tʃɪr ʌp! kɑm nɑu, hwɛ:  
fl: wi sit?

- G. Yes, dear; where shall we cheer up? We must try and find some corner where there is no draught. This seems the best place.
- F. It's very pleasant here.
- G. Pleasant! Ugh! Suppose it comes on to rain.
- F. Oh no, it won't rain. And if it did, we could go in.
- G. In? Go in? You want to choke me! You grudge me Heaven's blessed breath! Ah! there's a draught here. Oh I see what it is. They've left the gate open. I feel it distinctly. Where's my comforter?
- F. Here it is, uncle. But I don't feel any draught.
- G. No draught! I tell you there's a hurricane. And I believe the ground's damp too. My feet are like stones.
- F. Wait a minute, uncle. I'll run and fetch a footstool. (*exit F.*)
- G. I wish I hadn't come to this miserable place. I shall never get better here. I'll go away tomorrow. I wonder how long that girl will be before she brings the footstool. I feel the deadly chill creeping up my legs. Ah, here she comes at last. (*Re-enter F.*) Freda, why do you leave me all alone. You don't know what might happen to me.
- F. I won't leave you, uncle dear. See, here's a footstool, and a rug.
- G. Ah, that's better. I begin to think this place will agree with me. I'm afraid it will. I feel better already.
- F. Oh, I am so glad.
- G. Yes, and I've got such a capital idea. I've hit on a plan of finding out what is really the matter with me.
- F. What a blessing that would be!

- G. jes di:; hwē: fl: wi tʃi:r ap? wi mas tʃai  
 ʊnd faɪnd sam kōmā hwē dēz no: draɪt. dɪs  
 sɪmz ðe best pleɪs.
- F. its veri pleznɪt hi:.
- G. pleznɪt! ʌx! sɑ'pɔ:z it kɑmz ɔn tu re:ɪn.
- F. o: no:, it wɔnt æ:ɪn. and if it dɪd, wi kud go: ɪn.
- G. ɪn:! go: ɪn:? ju wɔntu tʃɔ:k mi! ju grɑdʒ mi  
 hevn:z blesəd breθ! ʌ, dēz ɛ draɪt hi:.
- o: ai si: hwɔt it ɪz. ðeɪv leɪt ðæt geɪt ɔpn. ai fi:l  
 ɪt dɪs'tɪŋktli. hwē:z mai kɑmfātā?
- F. hi:r ɪt ɪz ʌŋkl: bɑt ai dɔnt fi:l ɛni draɪt.
- G. no: draɪt! ai tel ju ðɪz ɛ hɑ:ɪkeɪn. and ai  
 bi'li:v ðe grɑundz dɑmp tu:. mai fɪt ā lɑ:k stɔ:nz.
- F. weɪt ɛ mɪnɪt ʌŋkl: ʌɪl ʌn ʊnd fɛtʃ ɛ fut-  
 stul. (ɛgzɪt F.)
- G. ai wɪf ai hɑdnɪt kɑm tu ðɪs mɪzærebl pleɪs. ai fl:  
 nevā geɪt betā hi:.
- ʌɪl go: ɛ'weɪ tu'mɔ:ro. ai wɑndā  
 hɑu lɔŋ ðæt gā:l ʌl bi: | bi'fɔ:ɪ fɪ brɪŋz ðe futstul.  
 ai fi:l ðe dedli tʃɪl kɪ:piŋ ʌp mai legz. ʌ, hi:ɪ  
 fɪ kɑmz ɛt lɑst. (rɪ[j]'ɛntā F.) Frɪde, hwai du ju  
 lɪv mi ɔ:l ɛ'lo:n. ju dɔnt no: hwɔt mɑɪt hɑpn:  
 tu mi.
- F. ai wɔnt lɪv ju, ʌŋkl: di:.
- si:, hi:z ɛ futstul,  
 and ɛ rɑg.
- G. ʌ, ðɑts betā. ai bi'gɪn tu θɪŋk dɪs pleɪs wɪll ɛ'gri:  
 wɪθ mi. ʌɪm ɛ'freɪd ɪt wɪl. ai fi:l betā ɔ:l'ædi.
- F. o:, ʌɪm so: glɑd.
- G. jes, ʊnd ʌɪv gɔt sɑtʃ ɛ kɑpɪtl: ʌi'dɪ:.
- ʌɪv hɪt ɔn ɛ  
 plɑn ɒv faɪndɪŋ ʌʊt hwɔts ɪ:ʌli ðe mɑtā wɪθ mi.
- F. hwɔt ɛ blesɪŋ ðæt wʊd bi:!

G. Yes! You see Dr. James is afraid to tell me. Of course I know what that means. It's something very serious.

F. O uncle, I hope not.

G. Yes, it is. He's afraid to tell me for fear of the shock, but he has written all about my case to the doctor here. I've got the letter here in my pocket. Here it is.

F. But you surely wouldn't open the letter?

G. In the cause of truth, my child,—in the cause of truth I might venture.

F. Oh please, don't do it.

G. Why not? Eh? Why not?

F. Dear Uncle Gregory, don't.

G. Ah, you fear the effect upon me. But you don't know me. Ill as I am, my nerves all shattered, yet I can be brave. I will be like a soldier standing in the breach.

F. You are exciting yourself, uncle.

G. You are timid, my child. You are frightened to death. Take courage from me. There! The deed is done! Let me see. At last! At last! "Dear Sir, I send you "a patient who is incurable"—Oh! Oh! (*drops letter.*)

F. Oh Uncle Gregory, impossible! (*picks up letter.*)

G. Oh, I knew it. I'm fainting. I can't read any more.

F. Then I will. "He is one of those men who fancy "themselves ill, and conjure up in their imaginations "every conceivable ailment. The simple truth is that "he is in robust health."

G. Robust? I robust? Look at me. Am I robust? How dare he?

- G. jɛs! ju si: dɔkt̪ dʒeɪmz iz ɐ'freɪd tu tel mi. ɔv  
ko:z ai no: hwət ɔt minz. its sɑmθɪŋ veri  
sɪrɪəs.
- F. o: ʌŋkl, ai hoʊp nɔt.
- G. jɛs it iz. hi:z ɐ'freɪd tu tel mi:, fʊ fɪr ɒv ðe ʃɔk,  
bət hi:z ɪtn: ɔ:l ɐ'baut mai keɪs tu ðe dɔkt̪  
hi:z. aɪv gɔt ðe let̪ hi:z in mai pɔkət. hi:z it iz.
- F. bət ju fu:li wudnt ɔpn: ðe let̪.
- G. in ðe ko:z ɒv tru:θ mai tʃaɪld,—in ðe ko:z ɒv tru:θ  
ai maɪt ventʃə.
- F. o: plɪz, dɔnt du: it.
- G. hwai nɔt? eɪ? hwai nɔt?
- F. dɪr ʌŋkl: gregəri, dɔnt.
- G. ɔ:, ju fɪz di ɐ'fekt ʌ'pɔn mi:. bət ju dɔnt no:  
mi. ɪl ɪz ai ʌm—maɪ nɔ:vz ɔ:l fət̪—jet ai kən  
bi breɪv. aɪl bi: laɪk ɐ so:ldʒə stændɪŋ in ðe  
brɪtʃ.
- F. jʊr ɛk'saɪtɪŋ jɔ'self ʌŋkl.
- G. juʌ tɪmɪd maɪ tʃaɪld. ju ʌ fraɪnɪd tu deθ.  
teɪk kærɪdʒ frɒm mi:. ðe:! ðe dɪd iz dæn!  
let mi: si:. at last! at last! "dɪ:z sɔ:, ai send ju  
"ɐ pɛsɛnt hu iz in'kjʊrəbl"—o:! o:! (drɒps let̪.)
- F. o: ʌŋkl: gregəri, ɪm'pɔsɪbl! (pɪks ʌp let̪.)
- G. ɔ:, ai nju: it. aɪm feɪntɪŋ. ai kɑnt ɪd eni mo:z.
- F. ðen ai wɪl. "hi: iz wæn ɒv ðo:z mæn | hu fɑnsɪ  
"ðem'selvz ɪl, and kændʒər ʌp in ðeɪr ɪmædʒɪ'neɪnz |  
"ɛvri kən'sɪvəbl ɛɪlmɛnt. ðe sɪmpl: tru:θ iz | ðet  
"hi: iz in ɔb'bast helθ."
- G. ro'bast? ai ro'bast? luk ɛt mi. ʌm ai ro'bast? hau  
ðe: hi?



- F. (*reads on*) "If he insists on it, give him harmless medicines, and keep him at Southborne as long as you can."
- G. The monster! The ignoramus! The quack! My blood boils! Freda, my dear, help me into the hotel and get me a composing draught.
- 

### Small Talk.

Good morning! I hope you have slept well.  
No, I've had a very bad night, I'm sorry to say.  
Sorry to hear that. What was the matter?  
There was some merry-making next door, and they kept it up until three o'clock in the morning.  
What a pity! Shall we have breakfast now?  
Yes, I'm ready. What shall we have?  
I don't mind. What can we get?  
Waiter, what can we have for breakfast?  
Chop, sir, steak, bacon and eggs, cold meat, cold fowl,—  
Suppose we try bacon and eggs. What do you say?  
O, I'm quite agreeable. Shall we have tea or coffee?  
I prefer coffee, if you don't mind.  
Not at all. They're both the same to me.  
Waiter, bring bacon and eggs and coffee for two.  
Yes, sir. Hot milk or cold milk, sir?  
Hot milk, please, and some dry toast, and some fresh rolls.  
I hope he won't be long. I fancy it's getting late.  
Why, what time is it?  
I don't know. My watch has stopped. I forgot to wind it.

- F. (ri:dz ən) "if hi in'sists ən it, giv him hā:mles  
 "medsn:z, and kip him ət sauθbo:ɪn | əz ləŋ ɛz  
 "ju kan."
- G. ðə mənst̪, ði[j] ignə'reɪməs, ðə kwak! mai bləd  
 bəɪl! frɪ:ðə mai di:ɪ, help mi[j] intʊ ðə ho'tel, ən(d)  
 get mi ɛ kəm'pə:ziŋ draɪft.

## smə:l tək.

gud mō:niŋ! ai ho:p juv slept wel.  
 no:, aiv had ɛ veri bad nait | aim sori tu seɪ.  
 sori tu hi:ɪ ðat. hwət wɒz ðə mat̪?  
 ð̪ wɒz sam məɪmeɪkiŋ neks(t) do:ɪ, ən(d) ðe: kept  
 it ʌp ʌntɪl θri: ɒ'klək in ðə mō:niŋ.  
 hwət ɛ piti! ʃal wi hav brekfest nau?  
 jes, aim redi. hwət ʃl: wi hav?  
 ai do:nt maind. hwət kan wi get?  
 we:t̪, hwət kan wi hav fɒ brekfest?  
 tʃɒp s̪, ste:k, be:kn ʌn egz, ko:ld mɪt, ko:ld faʊl,—  
 sa'pɔ:z wi traɪ be:kan ʌnd egz. hwət dʒu seɪ?  
 ɔ:, aim kwait ɛ'gri:əbl. ʃal wi hav ti: ɔ̪ kɒfi?  
 ai pri'f̪ kɒfi, if ju: do:nt maind.  
 not ʌ tɔ:l. ðe:ɪ bo:θ ðə seɪm tu mi.  
 we:t̪, briŋ be:kan ʌnd egz, ʌnd kɒfi fɒ tu.  
 ʒis̪. hot milk ʌ ko:ld milk s̪?  
 hot milk plɪ:z, ʌnd sam draɪ tɔ:st, ʌnd sam freʃ ɔ:lz.  
 ai ho:p (h)i wɔ:nt bi ləŋ. ai fənsi its getɪŋ lɛt.  
 hwai, hwət taim ɪz it?  
 ai do:nt no:. mai wɒtʃ ɛz stɒpt. ai fɒ'gɒt tu waɪnd it.

Well, mine's not much better. It wants cleaning. Sometimes it gains and sometimes it loses; so I never know the time exactly.

I fancy it's about nine o'clock. Waiter, what's the time? It struck nine about five minutes ago, sir.

We shall have to hurry. Our train is at 9.45.

How far is it to the station?

It's about ten minutes' walk from here.

This toast won't do. I asked for dry, and you've brought it buttered.

This bacon's very nicely cured, don't you think?

Yes, I'd sooner have it smoked than salted.

Waiter! Bill, please. We're going directly.

The bill's here, sir, when you're ready.

Thanks. Can you give me change? I want 11s. 6d. from you.

Here it is, sir. Thank you, sir. Good day, gentlemen.

---

Is there any letter for me this morning?

No, none yet; the postman has not come.

When does he generally come?

About eight o'clock, generally; but this morning he is late.

I am expecting a letter from a particular friend.

Do you ever hear from your friends in America now?

Yes, sometimes, but not very often.

There's a ring at the door. Perhaps it's the postman.

No, he's just gone past without calling.

When will the next delivery be?

There is a delivery about every two hours until 9 o'clock.

wel, mainz not matʃ betā. it wənts kliniŋ. sam-  
taimz it geɪnz | ʌnd samtaimz it lʊzəz; so ai nevā nor  
ðe taim eg'zaktli.

ai fansi its e'baut nain ʌ klok. wertā, hwəts ðe taim?  
it stʌk nain e'baut faiv minits e'go: sā.

wi: ʃl: hav tu hari. auʃ tʁeɪnz et nain fɔ:ti faiv.

hau faɪr iz it tu ðe steɪn?

its e'baut ten minits wɔ:k frəm hi:f.

dis toɪst wənt du:. ai askt fɔ dʌi, and juv brɔ:t  
it batād.

ðis beknz veri naisli kju:ɪd, do:nt ju θɪŋk?

jes, aid sʊnā hav it smɔkt ðen soltəd.

wertā! ˈbɪl, plɪz. wi:f goɪŋ di'rektli.

ðe bilz hi:f sā, hwen ju: ædi.

θaŋks. kan ju giv mi tʃeɪndz? ai wənt i'levn ən siks  
frəm ju.

hɪr it iz sā. θaŋk ju sā. gu deɪ dʒentlɪmən.

iz ðer eni letā fɔ mi: ðis mɔ:nɪŋ?

no:, nan jet; ðe po:stmenz not kam.

hwen daz (h)i dʒenɪali kam?

e'baut ert ʌ klok, dʒenɪali; bat ðis mɔ:nɪŋ hi:z let.

aim eks'pektɪŋ e letā frəm e pā'tɪkjo:lā frend.

dju evā hi:f frəm ju:f frendz in e'merika nau?

jes, sam'taimz, bat not veri ofn.

ðez e rɪŋ et ðe do:f. pɹ'aps its ðe po:stmen.

no:, hi:z dʒast ɡɒn past wɪd'aut kɔ:lɪŋ.

hwen wɪl ðe neks(t) di'lɪvəri bi:?

ðez e di'lɪvəri e'baut evri tu: au:fz antɪl nain ʌ klok.

And how late can I post for London?

Until 8 o'clock in the next street, and until 10 o'clock  
at the General [Post Office].

Have you many letters to write to day?

About a dozen, if I had writing materials.

What is it you want? Paper, pens, envelopes, — ?

Thank you, — a little note paper and a few stamps.

Here is note paper. What stamps will you require?

I'll want three halfpenny, five penny and two 2½ d. stamps.

Anything more? Any post cards, or postal wrappers?

Thank you. You are very kind. I don't think I want any-  
thing more.

Well, I'll leave you now to write your letters.

Is it far to the General Post from here?

No, not far. We'll send your letters when they're ready.

Thank you. I shall not be long.

---

Good morning, Mr. Jones. I'm very glad to see you. How  
do you do?

Very well, thank you. I hope you are well too.

Yes I can't complain very much at my age.

Why, how old are you, Mr. Smith? Not so very old, I think.

That depends on what you call old. I was 61 yesterday.

Glad to hear it. Many happy returns! But you don't  
look 61 yet.

Perhaps not, but I feel sixty one. How old are you?

Well, I was 49 last December.

Forty-nine! You're only a youngster yet.

Perhaps not, but I don't stand the winters like I used to do.

ʔnd hau let kan ai po:st f<sup>h</sup> landan.  
 antil et ʔ klök in ðe neks(t) stri:t, and antil ten ʔ klök  
 et ðe dʒenial [po:st ofis].  
 hav ju meni letʔz tu rait tu'de:ʔ?  
 ʔ'baut ʔ dʒʌn:, if ai had ʔaitiŋ mʔ'ti:riəlz.  
 hwot iz it ju wɔnt? pe:pʔ, penz, ɔnvelo:pz?  
 θaŋk ju, ʔ litl: nɔ:tpɛ:pʔr ʔnd ʔ fju: stʌmps.  
 hi:fz nɔ:tpɛ:pʔ. wɔt stʌmps wil ju ri'kwaiʔ?  
 ail wɔnt θri: he:pni, faiv peni, ʔn tu: tʌpɪs he:pni stʌmps.  
 ɛniθiŋ mɔ:f? ɛni po:st kʌ:dʒ, ɔ po:stl: rapʔz?  
 θaŋk ju. ju:f veri kaɪnd. ai do:nt θiŋk ai wɔnt ɛni-  
 θiŋ mɔ:f.  
 wel, ail liv ju nau tu rait ju:f letʔz.  
 iz it f<sup>h</sup>: tu ðe dʒenarəl po:st frɔm hi:f?  
 nɔ:, nɔt f<sup>h</sup>:; wil send ju:f letʔz hwɛn ðe:f rɛdi.  
 θaŋk ju. ai fl: nɔt bi lɔŋ.

gud m<sup>h</sup>:niŋ mistʔ dʒɔ:nz aɪm veri gləd tu si: ju. hau  
 dʒu du:.  
 veri wel θaŋk ju. ai ho:p ju ʔ wel tu:.  
 jɛs, ai kʌnt kʌm'pleɪn veri mʌtʃ | et mai eɪdʒ.  
 hwai, hau o:ld ʔ: ju, mistʔ smiθ? nɔt so veri o:ld, ai θiŋk.  
 ðʌt di'pendz ɔn hwot ju kɔ:l o:ld. ai wɔz sɪksti wʌn jɛstʔde.  
 gləd tu hi:r it! meni hʌpi ri'tʔ:nz! bʌt ju do:nt  
 luk sɪksti wʌn jɛt.  
 pʔ'hʌps nɔt, bʌt ai fi:l sɪksti wʌn. hau o:ld ʔ ju:?  
 wel, ai wɔz f<sup>h</sup>:ti nain lʌst di'sembʔ.  
 f<sup>h</sup>:ti nain! ju:r ɔnli ʔ jʌŋstʔ jɛt.  
 pʔ'hʌps nɔt, bʌt ai do:nt stʌnd ðe wɪntʔz laɪk ai ju:s(t) tu du:.

We've had a very mild winter so far.

Yes but we don't know what's in store for us yet.

True; we had dreadful weather after this date last year.

Yes, we had six week's skating, but I don't call that very dreadful.

No, not for you, but I've given up skating these many years.

What I detest is rain and fog and thaw.

Well I dare say you'll have rain before long. The glass is falling rapidly.

Perhaps it only means wind, and I don't mind that much.

By the way, I had a letter from our old friend Robinson yesterday.

Well, how is he getting on now? I didn't know you ever heard from him.

Oh, he seems to like his new place very well.

Let me see. He went into Cornwall, didn't he?

Yes, the doctor ordered him to a milder climate.

Ah, I remember, he had a weak chest.

Yes, that's the man. He tells me he's quite thrown off those ailments now.

I'm very glad to hear it. And what is he doing?

He says he's going to make a fortune in early vegetables.

Early vegetables! That's a new line for him.

Yes it is, but he was always an enterprising fellow.

But there can be no great market for early vegetables in Cornwall.

No, of course not. He grows and gathers for the London market.

Ah, I see, quick transit again! It's astonishing what is done in that way now.

wi:v had e veri maild wintā so: fū.

jes, bat wi do:nt no: hwōts in sto:ī for as jet.

tru; wi had dædful wēdar aftā dis dert last ji:ī.

jes, wi:d siks wi:ks skertig, bat ai do:nt ko:l dat veri  
dædful.

no:, not fō ju:, bat aiv givn ap skertig dīz meni ji:īz.

hwōt ai di'test iz re:īn end fōg end θo:.

wel, ai dē: se:ī ju:l hav re:īn bi'fo:ī lōg. dē glas  
is fōliq rapidli.

pā'haps it o:nli mi:nz wind, and ai do:nt maind dat matf.

bai dē weī, ai had e letā from aur o:ld frēnd rōbinsn  
jestāde.

wel, hau iz hi getig on nau? ai didnt no: ju: evā  
hā:d from him.

o:, hi: simz tu laik hiz nju: ple:s veri wel.

let mi: si: hi went daun intu kō:nwōl, didnt hi:?

jes, dē dōktar o:dād him tu e maildā klaimet.

o:, ai ri'membā, hi had e wi:k tfest.

jes, dats dē man. hi telz mi: hi:z kwait θrom of  
dōz eīlments nau.

aim veri glad tu hir it. and hwōt iz hi: duiq.

hi: sez hi:z goiig tu me:k e fō:tjan in ā:li vedgitebliz.

ā:li vedgitebliz! dats e nju: lain fō him.

jes it iz, bat hi woz o:lwez en entāpraizig felo.

bat dē kan bi no: gre:t mā:ket for ā:rli vedgitebliz  
in kō:nwōl.

no:, ov ko:īs not. hi: gro:z end gadāz fō dē landan  
mā:ket.

o:, ai si:, kwik transit e'gen! its es'tonifig hwōts  
dan in dat weī nau.



Yes, in Liverpool we get cut flowers every day from Italy.  
And fresh vegetables, they tell me, from the Canary Islands.  
Yes, but not every day. Are you going further this way?  
No, I turn off to the right. Good bye, Mr. Jones.  
Good bye, Mr. Smith. I'm glad to see you looking so well.  
I'm very glad I met you. Remember me kindly to  
Mrs. Jones.  
And me to Mrs. Smith! Good bye.

---

What shall we do this morning? Shall we take a walk?  
Very well. Where shall we go?  
I'd like to take a walk down town. I want to do some  
shopping.

O I hate shopping, but I do'n't mind looking at the shops.  
That will do very well. You needn't come in unless  
you like.

All right, on those conditions. When shall we start?  
Now immediately, as soon as I've put my gloves on.  
It's very pleasant outside this morning — so fresh and clear.  
Yes, and not too cold. You won't be chilly, looking at  
the shops.

This is a nice shop here. The windows are always so  
tastefully dressed.

Yes, it's always quite a picture. But there's nothing here  
I want to buy.

What do you want to buy? I didn't know you wanted  
anything.

No I don't, for myself. But I wanted to buy something  
for the children.

jes, in livApul wi get kat flau[w]Āz evri deŋ from iteli.  
 and fraŋ vedʒiteblz, de: tel mi, from ðe ke'neri ailendz.  
 jes, bat not evri deŋ. ū: ju goŋ flā:ðā ðis we:ŋ?  
 no:, ai tām of tu ðe rait. gud bai, mistā dzomz.  
 gud bai, mistā smiθ. aim glad tu si: ju: lukiŋ so: wel.  
 aim veri glad ai met ju. ri'membā mi: kaindli tu  
 misiz dzomz.  
 and mi: tu misiz smiθ! gud bai!

---

hwot fl: wi du: ðis mōmin. ʃal wi tek ʌ wɔ:k?  
 veri wel. hwē: fl: wi go:?  
 aid laik tu tek ʌ wɔ:k daun taun. ai wɔnt tu du: sam  
 ʃɔpiŋ.  
 o: ai hert ʃɔpiŋ, bat ai domt maind lukiŋ et ðe ʃɔps.  
 ða:tl: du: veri wel. ju ni:dnt kam in | ʌn'les  
 ju laik.  
 o:l rait, ɔn ðo:z kan'diʃn:z. hwen fl: wi stāt?  
 nau i'mi:djetli, az sʌn ez aiv put mai glavz ɔn.  
 its veri pleznɪt aut'said ðis mōmin, — so: fraŋ ɛnd kli:ʌ.  
 jes, ɛnd not tu: kɔld; ju wɔnt bi tʃili, lukiŋ et  
 ðe ʃɔps.  
 ðis iz e nais ʃɔp hi:ʌ. ðe windo:z ɔr ɔlwez so:  
 te:stfʊli dɪst.  
 jes, its ɔlwez kwait e piktjā. bat ðēz nɑθiŋ hir  
 ai wɔnt tu bai.  
 hwot dju wɔnt tu bai? ai didnt no: ju wɔntəd  
 ɛniθiŋ.  
 no: ai domt, fō: mai'self. bat ai wɔntəd tu bai samθiŋ  
 fō ðe tʃildrən.

What children? I didn't know you had any, of your own. Neither I have; but I've some little nephews and nieces. Well, here's a toy-shop. This is the place for you. See! Yes, I see so many things that I don't know what to buy. Here's a Noah's ark, and a speaking doll, and a rocking horse.

Some of them are too big for dolls, or rocking horses either.

Well, here are purses, and bracelets, and cricket-bats.

Yes, a very good selection. I think I'll go in here and choose something.

Hadn't you better walk a little further and see what else there is?

Very well, we will. We can always turn back, if we like.

Come on then. Let's walk sharp and get warm again.

Who was that lady you just bowed to? I didn't know her at all.

No, perhaps not. I only know her slightly now. That's Mrs. Thompson.

What? Wife of Mr. Thompson the banker?

Yes, that is her only title to distinction.

Do you mean she is not worth much in herself?

I do; but she's as stuck-up as if her brains had made the money, and not his.

Well, perhaps she helped him; and it's only human nature in any case.

She was glad enough to be recognised by me, twenty years ago.

Ah well, perhaps she thought you were stuck-up in those days.

Perhaps so, but I wasn't, and she'd no right to think any such thing.

hwot tʃildrən? ai didn't no: ju had eni, əv jʊr ɔ:n.  
 ni:ðar ai hav; bat aiv sam litl: nəfju:z ən(d) ni:səz.  
 wəl, hi:z ɐ toɪfəp. ðis iz ðə pləs fɔ̃ ju. si:!  
 jəs, ai si: so: meni θiŋz ðət ai doʊnt no: hwot tu bai.  
 hi:z ɐ no:ɪz ðɪk, and ɐ spi:kɪŋ dəl, and ɐ rəkiŋ  
 hɔ:s.

sam ɒv ðəm ɔ̃ tu: big fɔ̃ dɒlz, ɔɪ rəkiŋhɔ:səz iðɪ.  
 wəl, hi: ɔ̃ pɪ:səz, and brɛslɛts, and krikɛt bats.  
 jəs, a veri gud si'lekʃn:. ai θiŋk ail go: in hi: ən(d)  
 tʃu:z samθiŋ.

hadn't ju betɪ wɔ:k ɐ litl fɪ:ðar ɛnd si: hwot els  
 ðər iz?

veri wəl, wi wil. wi: kən ɔɪlwe:z tɪn bak, if wi laik.  
 kəm ɔn ðen. lɛts wɔ:k fɔ̃p ɛnd get wɔ:m ɐ'gen.  
 hu: wɒz ðæt lɛɪdi ju dʒɒst baʊd tu? ai didn't no:  
 hɜ: ɐ tɔɪl.

no: pɪ'haps nɒt. ai ɔnli no: hɪ slaitli nau. ðats misɛz  
 tɒmsn:.

hwot? waɪf ɒv mistɪ tɒmsn: ðə bəŋkɪ?

jəs, ðɛts hɜ: ɔnli taitl: tu dis'tiŋʃn:.

dʒu mi:n ʃi:z nɒt wɪ:θ mætʃ in hɪ'self?

ai du:. bat ʃi:z ɛz stɒk ɒp ɛz if hɪ: brɛɪnz ɛd meɪd  
 ðə mɒni | and nɒt hi:z.

wəl, pɪ'haps ʃi helpt him; and its ɔnli hju:mən nɛɪtjɜ:  
 in eni kɛs.

ʃi wɒz glɒd ɐ'nɒf tu bi rɛkɒgnɪzɪd bai mi: twenti ʃi:z ɐ'go:.  
 ɜ: wəl, pɪ'haps ʃi θɔ:t ju: wɪ stɒk ɒp in ðɔ:z  
 deɪz.

pɪ'haps so:, bat ai wɔ:zn't, and ʃi:d no: rait tu θiŋk eni  
 sɒtʃ θiŋ.

Well, well, never mind her. Here's another nice shop. Why, this is a green-grocer's shop. I can't give them cabbages.

No, certainly not; but here are oranges, apples, pears, bananas.

Yes, they like those; and here are grapes, and dates, and figs also.

I'm afraid the choice is so large that you're rather embarrassed.

That's very true. I can't make up my mind at all.

Then let's go home again. We've had our walk, and we can come again tomorrow.

It seems foolish to come out to buy, and to go back without buying.

Never mind that. It's been very pleasant. Let's repeat the pleasure.

Just as you please. You never will let me have my own way.

---

### Type C (138).

Small Talk, rapidly spoken.

It's getting near tea-time. Won't you stay and have tea?

Thanks, I will; if it's no trouble to you.

None at all. They're just laying the cloth.

Then I'll stay with pleasure, and have a further chat.

Sarah, please get tea ready for two.

O please don't make any fuss. I'm not a stranger.

No, we won't make any fuss. But we'll want tea for two at any rate.

wel wel, neṽ maind hā. hiāz e'nadā nais fəp.  
 hwai, dis iz e gringroisāz fəp. ai kənt giv ðəm  
 kabadʒez.  
 no:, sātənli not; bat hir ɔr ɔrendʒez, apliz, pēz,  
 bə'naməz.  
 jes, ðeɪ laik ðoz; and hir ɔ greps, an(d) deɪts, and  
 figz ɔlso.  
 aim e'freɪd ðe tʃoɪs iz so: lāɪdʒ | ðet ju ɹaɪdər əm-  
 'bərest.  
 ðats veri tru:. ai kənt meɪk əp mai maind ʌ tɔɪl.  
 ðen lets go: hoʊm e'gen. wiɹv had auɪ wɔɪk | ʌnd wi:  
 kən kəm e'gen tu'məro.  
 it simz fuɹɪʃ tu kəm aut tu bai, ʌnd tu go: bək  
 wið'aut baiɪŋ.  
 neṽ maind ðat. its bi:n veri pleznɪt. lets ɹɪ'pɪrt  
 ðe pleʒā.  
 dʒast ɛz ju pliz. ju neṽ wil let mi hav mai ɔ:n  
 weɪ.

---

### taip si:, parəgraf wən θā:ti ɛt.

smɔ:l tɔ:k, rapɪdli spo:kɪn:  
 its getɪni:ɪ tɪtəɪm. wɔntʃu ste: n əv tɪ:  
 θəŋks, ai wil, ɪf its no: trabl tə ju:  
 nən ʌ tɔɪl. ðeɪ dʒas(t) leɪn ðe kloθ.  
 ðen ail steɪ wiθ pleʒā, ʌn hav e fā:ðā tʃat.  
 seɪs, pliz ge(t) tɪ: rɛdi fā tu:  
 ɔ: pliz dɔmp meɪk ɛni fəs. aim not ʌ stɹeɪndʒā.  
 no: wi wɔmp meɪk ɛni fəs. bat wiɪl wɔn(t) tɪ: fā tu:  
 e'teni rɛt.

Well of course, but don't put yourself out of the way on my account.

O no, not at all. How do you like my tea service?

I like it very much. It's very pretty. Have you had it long?

Not very long. It was a Christmas present.

You were in luck to get a Christmas box like that.

I like the design; it's very neat, and the colours are good too.

Is it a large set? How many cups and saucers are there?

A dozen cups and saucers, and plenty of bread-and-butter plates.

I like that cream-jug. It's very graceful.

But what I like best is the teapot. I hate metal teapots.

Yes they do spoil the tea, there's no doubt.

Shall we have a sweet tea, or high tea, as they call it.

O no high tea for me, thanks. I could not eat meat at this hour.

Then what may I offer you in the way of sweets?—jam? marmalade? cake?

Ah, you want to make me bilious, I see. I like bread and butter best.

Try some brown bread then. It's very wholesome, they say.

Thanks, I will. I often have it at home in preference to white.

And here are some warm muffins too. Take them while they're hot.

Thanks, thanks. You overwhelm me.

Do you take cream and sugar?

A little cream, please; but no sugar.

I hope the bread's not cut too thick for your liking.

Not at all, I could have done with it thicker, and less butter on.

wel v: koiās, ba doim patjā self aut a dā weī on  
mai a'kaunt.

o: no:, not a tōl. hau dzu laik mai ti: sā:vis?  
ai laik it veri matj. its veri priti. hav ju had it loj?  
not veri loj. it waz e krismes preznt.

ju war in lak | ta get e krismes boks laik dat.  
ai laik dē di'zain; its veri nirt, end dē kalāz ā gud tu.  
iz it e lādz set? haumni kaps an so:sāz ā: dē?  
e dazn: kaps an so:sāz, en plentjav brem'batā  
ple:ts.

ai laik dat krimdzag. its veri gre:sflī.  
bat hwot ai laik bests dē tipot. ai hert metl: tipots.  
jis dēi du: spoil dē ti:, dāz no: daut.  
fl: wi hav e swit ti:; ō: hai ti:, ez dē: kōl it.  
o: no: hai ti: fō mi:, θaŋks. ai kudnt it mirt et  
dis auā.

den hwot mej ai ofā ju in dē weī av swits? dzam?  
mā:maleīd? ke:k?

α:, ju wōn(t) ta me:k mi biljas, ai si:. ai laik brem-  
'batā best.

twai sam braum bred den. its veri ho:lsam, dē: seī.  
θaŋks, ai wil. ai ofn hav it a thiom | in prefrans  
ta hwait.

end hiu ā sam wōm mafinz tu. te:k dēm wail  
dē: hot.

θaŋks, θaŋks. ju[w] o:vā'wel'm mi.

dju te:[k] krim an fugā?

e litl: krim pliz; bat no: fugā.

ai ho:p dē bredz not kat tu θik fā jā laikij.

not a tōl, ai kd av dan wið it θikā, en(d) les batī on.

1000



O, I'm sorry. Shall she cut some more?  
By no means. I'm enjoying this thoroughly.  
Another cup of tea? I see you're ready. This one will  
be nice and strong.  
Thank you. It's very refreshing. No sugar again, please!  
Thank you for reminding me. I had nearly given you some.  
Yes, I saw you taking up the sugar-tongs.  
Yes, I already had them in the sugar-basin.  
Can I pass you anything,—any cake, or preserves?  
Thanks, you can pass me some jam, and a teaspoon to eat  
it with.  
You will want a dessert-spoon to serve it with too.  
I don't see a dessert-spoon about. But this spoon will  
do, though it's a table-spoon.

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### Mixed Types.

#### Railway Travelling (B, C).

I want a ticket for Manchester.  
Single or return?  
How much is it?  
Two-and-six single, four-and-six return.  
When does the train start?  
There's an express at 3.30 and a stopping train at 3.35.  
Porter, please label this luggage.  
Where for, sir?  
For Manchester. Is this a through train?  
Don't know, sir. Better ask the guard. There he is, with  
the whistle in his mouth.  
Are you the guard of this train?

o: aim səri. ʃəl ʃi kət sɑ(m) mo:ɪ?  
 bai no: minz. aim ən'dʒoɪn ðis θarali.  
 nəðɑ̃ kəp əv ti:ʔ ai si: ju(r) redi. ðis wən l:  
 bi nais ən strɔŋ.  
 θaŋkju. its veri ri'frɛʃɪŋ. no: ʃuɡr ɐ'ɡen, plɪz!  
 θaŋkju fə ri'maindɪn mi. aɪd ni:ʌli ɡɪv ju sam.  
 jɛs, ai sɔ: ju te:kɪn ʌp ðə ʃuɡə tɔŋz.  
 jɛs, ai ɔ:l'redi həd ðəm ɪn ðə ʃuɡə beɪsn.  
 kən ai pəs ju ɛniθɪŋ,—ɛni kɛk, ɔ̃ pri'zɑ:ɪvz?  
 θaŋks, ju kɪ pəs mi sam dʒəm, ɪnd ɐ tɪspun tu[w] ɪt  
 ɪt wiθ.  
 ju l wɒnt ɐ di'zɑ:ɪtspun tu sɑ:v ɪt wiθ tu.  
 ai doʊnt si: ɐ di'zɑ:ɪtspun ɐ'baut. bəd ðis (s)pʌm l:  
 du:, do: its ɐ teɪblspun.

### mikst taips.

re:ɪlweɪ trav(ʌ)lɪŋ (taips bi: ɛn(d) si:).  
 ai wɒnt ɐ tɪkət fɔ̃ mənʃestɑ̃.  
 sɪŋɡl ɔ: ri'tɑ̃:n?  
 həu mətʃ ɪz ɪt?  
 tu: ʌn sɪks sɪŋɡl, fɔ:r ʌn sɪks ri'tɑ̃:n.  
 hwen daz ðə treɪn stɑ:t?  
 ðɑ:z n ɛks'pres ət θri:θɑ̃:ti, ʌnd ʌ stɒpɪn treɪn ət θri:θɑ̃:ti'faɪv.  
 pɔ:ʌtɑ̃, plɪz leɪbl ðis lagedʒ.  
 wɔ: fɔ: sɑ:ʔ  
 fɔ̃ mənʃestɑ̃. ɪz ðis ɐ θru: treɪn?  
 do: no: sɑ̃. beɪ ask ðə ɡɑ:d. ðar ɪ: ɪz, wi(d)  
 ðə wɪsl ɪn ɪz mɑuθ.  
 ɑ: ju: ðə ɡɑ:d ɒv ðis treɪn?

Yes, sir.

Does it go through to Manchester?

No, sir. Change at Wigan. Take your seats, please!

Take your seats!

---

Wi'gan, Wi'gan, Wi'gan! Change here for Edinburgh,  
Glasgow, Carlisle, Manchester und Yorkshire.

Change here for Manchester, did you say?

Yes, sir. Train leaves at 4.7. No. 3 platform. Not  
much time. Give me your bag, sir. This way, sir.

Is this Wigan then? I didn't hear them say Wigan.

Yes, sir. Bless you, sir, we shouted "Wigan" as loud as  
anything.

Just so, you shouted Wi'gan, Wi'gan, Wi'gan, and all  
I heard was 'gan, 'gan, 'gan. You should shout Wigan,  
not Wi'gan.

Perhaps so, sir, but it doesn't come so natural. Here's  
your train, sir. Smoker, sir?

No, I prefer a non-smoker.

Then here's a corner seat, back to engine.

Thank you. Much obliged.

Take your seats! Take your seats! Train for Manchester,  
Huddersfield, Leeds, Scarborough and Hull! Manchester  
next stop. Tickets, please! Tickets! Tickets!

Do you take tickets here?

Yes, sir, Manchester tickets. This is the last stop.

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1901

